

DIPLOMATIC LIST
FOR THE FAR EAST
UNDER SCRUTINY

Western United States Senators
Prepare to Weigh Qualifica-
tions of Proposed Nominees
for Peking and Tokyo Posts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Members of the United States Senate, particularly western senators who are intensely interested in American diplomatic representation in the Orient, were making preparations yesterday to inquire fully into the qualifications of Jacob Gould Schurman before confirming his appointment as United States Minister to China.

It was indicated that these senators would make a determined fight to prevent the confirmation of the former president of Cornell University, whom President Harding declared last week he had decided to send to Peking, to replace Charles E. Crane, the present incumbent.

Senatorial objection to the appointment of Dr. Schurman is based on allegations to the effect that he is entirely too pro-Japanese to be a fit representative of the United States at this time in the capital of China, and that this friendly sentiment toward Japan disqualifies him from acting entirely disinterestedly in behalf of China.

Specific Case Cited

It was said at the Capitol that a letter signed by Guy Walker, a financier and writer of New York, had reached President Harding, protesting vigorously against the nomination of Dr. Schurman. Copies of the letter were sent to members of the Senate. Among other things, Mr. Walker declared that Dr. Schurman accompanied Frank A. Vanderlip on a tour of the Orient last year, after which, it was said, Dr. Schurman spoke favorably in behalf of Japanese claims in Manchuria and Korea, and even in Shanghai.

Sensors were unable to point specifically to the utterances of Dr. Schurman on which the allegations of pro-Japanese leanings were based. These senators, most of them from the Pacific coast states, are checking the charges made by Mr. Walker, and if they can substantiate them to their own satisfaction they indicated that they would not hesitate to ask President Harding to withdraw the nomination of Dr. Schurman.

It was said that the American Minister to China should be a man notable for his interest in and friendly attitude toward Chinese aspirations, rather than a man whose utterances and writings favor of Tokyo influence. They will look into the writings of Dr. Schurman to ascertain what attitude he took in the Shanghai controversy.

The Shanghai matter is a point of honor with the Senate, and if it should turn out that the man intended by President Harding for the Chinese post showed indifference to what senators believe was a flagrant violation of common justice, it may go badly with him when his name is presented for confirmation.

China Urged to Protest

Sensors who were in possession of copies of the Walker letter, said that its author had already sent a communication to the Chinese Government urging that a protest against the nomination of Dr. Schurman be addressed without delay to the Department of State. It was said yesterday at the Department that Peking had not protested the nomination.

Charles R. Hughes, Secretary of State, was a professor of economics at Cornell for two years, but that was 20 odd years ago. That the association with Cornell has any weight at all with the Secretary of State is dismissed as ridiculous.

The Chinese Legation in Washington refused to comment on whether or not Dr. Schurman would be acceptable to Peking. It was said, however, that no protest had been received, and that it was possible the legation would have a statement to make within a day or two. The same influence that brought the issue to the attention of the Senate has attempted to bring pressure to bear on the Chinese Legation. It is known.

Caution Used Is Unusual

Never before have senators taken so much interest in the personnel of the force representing the United States in the Far East. They feel that issues on the horizon render it necessary that the greatest discretion should be used in selecting the force. Senators who are looking into the qualifications of Dr. Schurman are preparing to oppose the confirmation of Richard Washburn Child, who was said to have been selected by the President as American Ambassador to Tokyo. There is no objection to Mr. Child except the allegations that he also is pro-Japanese. He would be perfectly acceptable, it was said, to Italy or some other post in Europe, but not for the Orient.

Mr. Child himself, it is stated here, has given the impression that he was named for Ambassador to Japan. Senators said on Tuesday that this has been entirely abandoned. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, would be agreeable to all rumors in the Senate for the Tokyo post. On the other hand, it was stated positively on behalf of the Administration last Friday

that Dr. Hill would not go to Tokyo. Whether the attitude of the Senate will compel a reconsideration of Administration plans remains to be seen. Senators are hopeful that Dr. Hill will be nominated for the Tokyo post. The nomination of Dr. Schurman has not yet reached the Senate.

Whether the antagonism of western senators can prevent the eventual approval of Dr. Schurman is uncertain, but the belief is expressed that the President will not knowingly invite a fight on the selection of a representative at Peking.

ABOLITION URGED
OF VIVISECTION

English Physician Says No Discovery Has Been Made by Practice Which Has Cured or Even Ameliorated Disease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Although, in British official circles, the Christian Science Monitor is informed, no conversations are likely to take place between British and Japanese statesmen regarding the renewal or modification of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, during the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to England, yet many features of the visit render it significant.

Next month the conference of Premiers from all over the British Empire is due to meet in London and relations between Japan and the Empire will form the subject of discussion. The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed. Upon the trend of that discussion rests the future of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and a favorable atmosphere have been set up in advance by Japan, which undoubtedly puts a high value upon the formal alliance with Great Britain, through one of the most radical departures from tradition ever taken by an Oriental country.

For this is the first occasion in history when a Japanese Crown Prince has left his own shores. The prince has only done so after much severe deliberation on the part of the "elder statesmen," but the decision naturally follows the example set by the Prince of Wales, the spread of western culture in Japan and the realization that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement is not to be a mere formal matter.

Compliment Appreciated
Last year the agreement was allowed to continue without undue protests or opposition, owing to the imminence of very pressing international problems in Europe. Some of those problems are still outstanding, but British official opinion is growing more certain that the main one (German reparations) has been cleaned up for good by the work of the recent London conference.

Accompanying Prince Hirohito on his visit, which has been conspicuously a tour of the British possessions so far, is Viscount Chinda, former Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and such an astute observer and capable diplomatist is likely to be of great assistance to Lord Curzon, His Majesty's successor, who will represent Japan in future conferences with the British Foreign Office on the renewing of the agreement.

In welcoming Prince Hirohito at the state banquet at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening, King George expressed appreciation of the compliment paid by the Emperor of Japan in thus intrusting his eldest son to the care of Great Britain for the first time in history. This visit was a symbol of the friendship which, for long united the two island empires, so analogous in geographical position, in political traditions and in national ideals.

Hopes for Cooperation
In welcoming his guest, the King seized the opportunity to express once more his admiration for the great nation, whose ruler, Prince Hirohito represented, and for the gallant conduct of her army and navy during the war, and the conviction that friendly cooperation of their respective countries was one of the essential factors in the maintenance of the world's peace.

King George would have wished that the activities of the British people could have been viewed under more normal conditions, but, for Prince Hirohito's own observation and instruction, he could hardly have visited Great Britain at a more vital moment. "But because he is our friend, we are not afraid for him to see our troubles and to draw his own conclusions from what he sees, for we know that his sympathy is with us and that he will understand."

King George recalled the visits paid to Japan by himself and Prince Arthur of Connaught and the welcome which they had received from the Emperor. He begged Prince Hirohito to convey to his father "our unalterable esteem and regard."

Happy Relations Gratifying
In reply, Prince Hirohito expressed gratitude for the magnificent reception he had received everywhere, from the moment he had touched the eastern outposts of the mighty empire to the present occasion. It was gratifying that the happy relations between the two allied countries had well stood the strain and stress of the times and would continue as one of the essential factors in the maintenance of the world's peace.

He deemed himself fortunate that his visit should fall at the present time. Nothing impressed him more deeply than the courage and endurance, mingled with a fine feeling of moderation and common sense, which the British people always exhibit in the face of national troubles. With felicitous reference to the Prince of Wales, who had met him at Portsmouth, he said: "Princess Hirohito thanked King George for his wish that he should feel 'at home' during his stay in the British Isles."

Dr. Hadwen declared that not a single discovery had ever yet been made through the practice of vivisection that had cured or even ameliorated in the slightest degree any human disease.

Toucing first on the subject of vaccination, Dr. Hadwen said that the British Government, in spite of great opposition, had passed a law giving to every British soldier, throughout the United Kingdom the right to decide whether he would submit to vaccination or other inoculations. Compulsory vaccination he characterized as a ridiculous despotism and an infringement of personal liberty.

As for vivisection, Dr. Hadwen declared that no one had the right to do evil in the hope that good might come of it. It is the practice of the supremely selfish to inflict pain and suffering upon defenseless creatures who cannot help themselves, in order to save their own bodies, he said. The moral question was absolutely unanswerable. In addition to that, he pointed out that the fact that no cure had been effected by it. Animals experimented upon by the vivisectionists suffered cruelly and the alleged anesthesia was nothing more or less than an amnesia of the public. Vivisection laboratories were steeped in the grossest cruelty and should be stamped out.

The germ theory of disease Dr. Hadwen characterized as a ridiculous fallacy based upon superstition, and he cited statistics to show that after 15 years of use of an antitoxin, obtained through cruel experimentation upon helpless animals, fatalities had increased 25 per cent over the 15 years preceding its invention, that thus, instead of lessening disease, it had increased it. His experience in three "am" "lox epidemics," he said, showed him that the disease was more prevalent among the vaccinated and that fatalities among them were more numerous.

Dr. Hadwen charged that vast numbers of men had been disabled by the inoculations that had been forced upon them during the war, that more had returned wrecked by the serums that the medical men of their own country had injected into their bodies than by enemy shrapnel. And now the country must expend enormous sums of money to take care of them. He declared that he had known many cases of fine, healthy young men ruined by serums and that it was time that such practices were ended.

FRANCE MAY SEND MISSION TO VATICAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The announcement of the appointment of Senator Charles Jonnart, as Ambassador to the Vatican, is premature, but it is understood that it is imminent. Mr. Jonnart, however, will only go to Rome on a temporary mission. The Senate has not yet sanctioned the project for the creation of an embassy. Last week it decided to postpone consideration of the question.

In the absence of the authorization of the Senate the situation of Mr. Jonnart would therefore not be normal, but there is nothing to prevent the sending of an envoy-extraordinary. The Radical paper, "Le Nouvelliste," opposing such a nomination, says the choice of the moment is singular, since the Foreign Commission of the Senate has just pronounced against the establishment of an embassy. "Either it is not necessary to consult the chambers or, if the chambers are consulted, it is necessary to abide by the decision. The vote of the Chamber of Deputies is worthless until it is ratified by the Senate." There is, of course, already an extraordinary representative of France at the Vatican, Mr. Douhet.

JAPANESE PRINCE'S
VISIT SIGNIFICANT

Arrival in Britain Marks First Occasion a Crown Prince Has Left Japan—No Discussion of Anglo-Japanese Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Although, in British official circles, the Christian Science Monitor is informed, no conversations are likely to take place between British and Japanese statesmen regarding the renewal or modification of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, during the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to England, yet many features of the visit render it significant.

Next month the conference of Premiers from all over the British Empire is due to meet in London and relations between Japan and the Empire will form the subject of discussion. The Christian Science Monitor is authoritatively informed. Upon the trend of that discussion rests the future of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, and a favorable atmosphere have been set up in advance by Japan, which undoubtedly puts a high value upon the formal alliance with Great Britain, through one of the most radical departures from tradition ever taken by an Oriental country.

For this is the first occasion in history when a Japanese Crown Prince has left his own shores. The prince has only done so after much severe deliberation on the part of the "elder statesmen," but the decision naturally follows the example set by the Prince of Wales, the spread of western culture in Japan and the realization that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement is not to be a mere formal matter.

Compliment Appreciated
Last year the agreement was allowed to continue without undue protests or opposition, owing to the imminence of very pressing international problems in Europe. Some of those problems are still outstanding, but British official opinion is growing more certain that the main one (German reparations) has been cleaned up for good by the work of the recent London conference.

Accompanying Prince Hirohito on his visit, which has been conspicuously a tour of the British possessions so far, is Viscount Chinda, former Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and such an astute observer and capable diplomatist is likely to be of great assistance to Lord Curzon, His Majesty's successor, who will represent Japan in future conferences with the British Foreign Office on the renewing of the agreement.

In welcoming Prince Hirohito at the state banquet at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening, King George expressed appreciation of the compliment paid by the Emperor of Japan in thus intrusting his eldest son to the care of Great Britain for the first time in history. This visit was a symbol of the friendship which, for long united the two island empires, so analogous in geographical position, in political traditions and in national ideals.

Hopes for Cooperation
In welcoming his guest, the King seized the opportunity to express once more his admiration for the great nation, whose ruler, Prince Hirohito represented, and for the gallant conduct of her army and navy during the war, and the conviction that friendly cooperation of their respective countries was one of the essential factors in the maintenance of the world's peace.

King George would have wished that the activities of the British people could have been viewed under more normal conditions, but, for Prince Hirohito's own observation and instruction, he could hardly have visited Great Britain at a more vital moment. "But because he is our friend, we are not afraid for him to see our troubles and to draw his own conclusions from what he sees, for we know that his sympathy is with us and that he will understand."

King George recalled the visits paid to Japan by himself and Prince Arthur of Connaught and the welcome which they had received from the Emperor. He begged Prince Hirohito to convey to his father "our unalterable esteem and regard."

Happy Relations Gratifying
In reply, Prince Hirohito expressed gratitude for the magnificent reception he had received everywhere, from the moment he had touched the eastern outposts of the mighty empire to the present occasion. It was gratifying that the happy relations between the two allied countries had well stood the strain and stress of the times and would continue as one of the essential factors in the maintenance of the world's peace.

He deemed himself fortunate that his visit should fall at the present time. Nothing impressed him more deeply than the courage and endurance, mingled with a fine feeling of moderation and common sense, which the British people always exhibit in the face of national troubles. With felicitous reference to the Prince of Wales, who had met him at Portsmouth, he said: "Princess Hirohito thanked King George for his wish that he should feel 'at home' during his stay in the British Isles."

The arrival of the Crown Prince of Japan in England is evidence that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is to be no mere formal matter. At a banquet to him King George said his visit was a symbol of the friendship which had united two island empires analogous in ideals.

The volte face caused by the new German Government's implied acceptance of the allied terms finds France still doubting German sincerity, according to the "Intransigent." Germany will only yield in appearance, and France has lost all confidence in methods of debt recovery which do not rest on force.

Though the French Senate has not yet sanctioned the project for the creation of an embassy at the Vatican, it is understood that the appointment of Senator Jonnart as ambassador is imminent.

In Paris it is reported that negotiations are proceeding with the Polish insurgents under Kortanty in Upper Silesia.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, M. P. in the Canadian House of Commons introduced an amendment to the Drayton budget setting forth the Liberal attitude on the fiscal question.

The British Government is determined to take effective measures to unload and transport imported coal, as the action of the transport workers and railwaymen in placing an embargo on this coal is considered serious.

NEWS SUMMARY

Opposition is developing in the Senate, especially from western senators, to the diplomatic appointments to the Far East which are reported to be in contemplation. Jacob Gould Schurman, mentioned for Peking, and Richard Washburn Child, reported to be in line for the Tokyo post, are objected to by these senators, because of their alleged pro-Japanese sentiments. The westerners' choice for Ambassador to Japan is David Jayne Hill.

A step toward closer cooperation among government departments was announced yesterday after the Cabinet meeting. The Department of Commerce is to have the services of some of the statistical experts of the Department of Labor for the investigation of facts pertaining to the cost of living, with a view to enabling a more frequent determination than is now possible of the changes in price levels.

Investigation of the railroads by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee began yesterday. Senator Cummins, chairman, served notice on the railroad executives that the committee wanted to know whether the \$6,000,000 earned by the roads last year was wisely and economically expended. He said that continuation of present conditions for any length of time would bring about an extremely grave situation. Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, dwelt on the extent to which the national agreements with the railroad brotherhoods accounted for the large increase in the operating expenses of the carriers.

The restlessness of the irreconcilable senators before the evident drift of the Administration toward participation in European affairs was indicated by a resolution introduced by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, proposing that the United States refrain from taking part in allied councils except on the pledge that promises of self-determination for subject peoples be carried out. Debate on the resolution was prevented by Administration leaders.

Evidently the big army men have little to hope for from the House. In spite of the pleas of Administration leaders, the House declined yesterday by two decisive votes to increase the size of the army to more than 150,000 men. An amendment proposing a declaration of peace with Germany and immediate withdrawal of troops from German soil was met with derision and voted out of order.

President Harding's qualified acceptance of the allied invitation to the United States to send representatives to attend the meetings of the Supreme Council, Council of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission, has been received with feelings of intense satisfaction in London. The moral effect on overworld politics can hardly be overestimated.

Colonel Harvey's arrival at Southampton as United States Ambassador to Britain was made the occasion of a civic welcome, and his words seemed highly apropos when he remarked that there never was a time when America felt more keenly the moral obligation of assisting the mother country. He was directed by his government, he added, to extend to "you of England the full cooperation of America in all good work."

It is stated that although Colonel Harvey will act as an unofficial representative of America on the Supreme Council, he will in no way be debarré from taking an active part in its discussions.

The arrival of the Crown Prince of Japan in England is evidence that the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is to be no mere formal matter. At a banquet to him King George said his visit was a symbol of the friendship which had united two island empires analogous in ideals.

The volte face caused by the new German Government's implied acceptance of the allied terms finds France still doubting German sincerity, according to the "Intransigent." Germany will only yield in appearance, and France has lost all confidence in methods of debt recovery which do not rest on force.

Though the French Senate has not yet sanctioned the project for the creation of an embassy at the Vatican, it is understood that the appointment of Senator Jonnart as ambassador is imminent.

In Paris it is reported that negotiations are proceeding with the Polish insurgents under Kortanty in Upper Silesia.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding, M. P. in the Canadian House of Commons introduced an amendment to the Drayton budget setting forth the Liberal attitude on the fiscal question.

The British Government is determined to take effective measures to unload and transport imported coal, as the action of the transport workers and railwaymen in placing an embargo on this coal is considered serious.

Opposition is developing in the Senate, especially from western senators, to the diplomatic appointments to the Far East which are reported to be in contemplation. Jacob Gould Schurman, mentioned for Peking, and Richard Washburn Child, reported to be in line for the Tokyo post, are objected to by these senators, because of their alleged pro-Japanese sentiments. The westerners' choice for Ambassador to Japan is David Jayne Hill.

A step toward closer cooperation among government departments was announced yesterday after the Cabinet meeting. The Department of Commerce is to have the services of some of the statistical experts of the Department of Labor for the investigation of facts pertaining to the cost of living, with a view to enabling a more frequent determination than is now possible of the changes in price levels.

SENATE RAILROAD
INQUIRY OPENS

Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific System, Explains Extent of Increased Expenditures Since the Year 1916

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Continuation, for any length of time, of present conditions on the transportation systems, would bring the people of the United States face to face with an extremely "grave situation," Albert B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, declared yesterday at the opening session of the railroad investigation.

Mr. Cummins served notice on the railroad executives and experts who appeared to present their side of the case and to explain the failure of the roads to make a better financial showing under the conditions imposed by the Transportation Act, that the committee wanted to know whether the \$6,000,000 earned by the roads last year was wisely and economically expended.

"We must try to ascertain," said Senator Cummins, "whether the \$6,000,000 received by the railroads as operating revenue in the past year was wisely, economically and effectively expended. We have about reached our limit, and the expenses of the railroads must be reduced if they are to be successfully operated. We expect the executives to give us the full benefit of their experience and knowledge, so that we can assist in the operation of the roads."

Railroads' Side Stated

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was the first witness called on behalf of the executives. As was expected, the representative of the Southern Pacific system dwelt at length on the extent to which wages paid railroad labor, and wasteful expenditures necessitated by the "national agreements" with the brotherhoods, accounted for the large increase in operating expenditures of the carriers.

"The labor bill of the carriers in 1916 (which was before the Adamson Law took effect), stood at \$1,468,576,394. In 1920, it was \$3,698,216,351, an increase of \$2,229,639,957," said Mr. Kruttschnitt.

"The increase by years since 1916, according to switching and terminal companies, have thus been as follows: 1917, \$270,808,748; 1918, \$277,381,309; 1919, \$229,315,081; 1920, \$555,097,919, or an aggregate increase, since 1916, of \$2,229,639,957. And the increase since 1917, the last year of private management prior to federal control, was \$1,958,734,209."

"Expenses over which the railroads had no control, because of prices fixed either by the government or by general market conditions, covered 97 1/2 cents out of every dollar of operating expenses in 1920."

The "Diminishing" Dollar

Explaining this in detail, Mr. Kruttschnitt said: "64 cents out of every dollar of operating expenses was in 1920, paid out to labor, and the waste of labor as fixed by the government."

"Fifteen cents out of every dollar of operating expenses was paid for materials and supplies at prices fixed by the government.

"Three and one-half cents out of every dollar was paid for other expenses incurred by the government, in the first two months in 1920.

"A total, therefore, of 82 1/2 cents out of every dollar of operating expenses for 1920 was paid out at prices directly fixed by the government. It remains, up to 97 1/2 cents, was for materials and supplies, purchased at prices fixed by general market conditions and beyond the power of the railroads to control."

Effect of National Agreements
Mr. Kruttschnitt cited a number of illustrations as to the working of the national agreements, for the purpose of showing wasteful expenditures that were forced upon the railroads.

"It is characteristic of the general situation under the agreements made by the Director-General," the witness replied.

In opening the investigation, Chairman Cummins read into the record statistics showing that while operating revenues have increased since 1915, there has been a greater increase in operating expenses, so that for the year which ended on March 1, 1921, the net operating income was only \$2,578,922, compared with \$787,610,435 in 1918.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"So far as a great deal of the work done by medical health boards is concerned, it has no relation to the rise and fall of the death rate," declared Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, in a letter given out here yesterday challenging statements made by Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, in a letter to members of the state Legislature, in which he urged the passage of a bill to create the office of medical county health commissioner in each county.

In his letter to the legislators, Dr. Robertson is quoted as asking: "Is it wise to say we cannot afford to spend \$250,000 a year in Illinois to save 7000 or 8000 lives? There are those who state they do not believe human lives can be saved by purifying the water and milk supplies. Fortunately, this is not a debatable matter. Prior to the time that all Chicago's milk supply was pasteurized, she lost more than 500 children each year from scarlet fever; since Chicago has pasteurized all of its milk, it has lost but 200 each year, although the city grows at the rate of 50,000 per year."

In her letter to Otto C. Sonneman, chairman of the House committee which has the bill in charge, Mrs. Little declared that Dr. Robertson's argument is based on a misleading implication in regard to the reduction of scarlet fever fatalities since pasteurization began in Chicago. In the first place, she said, pasteurization was introduced for the purpose of preventing tuberculosis, not scarlet fever. "That scarlet fever," she said, "is a milk-borne disease is not yet a medical tenet—though, of course, there is nothing beyond the imagination and assurance of health board doctors in adopting any article that they find convenient."

She quoted health department figures to show that scarlet fever fatalities showed such a wide variation from year to year for the seven years previous to 1919 that there was clearly no foundation for the claim that pasteurization had any effect on this disease.

"If pasteurization kept the fatalities down to 46 in 1918, why did it not prevent the 531 in 1917?" she asked.

Aside from these arguments, Mrs. Little asserted that "daily the question of medical liberty grows more urgent and fire will be the result if it is ignored by officialdom much longer."

SATISFACTION OVER
AMERICA'S RETURN
TO ALLIED COUNCILS

Great Moral Effect of United States' Participation in Old World Politics Again Can Hardly Be Overestimated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—President Harding's qualified acceptance of the allied invitation to the United States to send representatives to attend the meetings of the Supreme Council, the Conference of Ambassadors and the Reparations Commission has been received here with a feeling of intense satisfaction. Although the United States representatives will attend only in an unofficial capacity, gratification is none the less, both deep and sincere.

Discussing this re-entry of the United States into European politics and the modified attitude which it portrays, The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters that the moral effect on Old World politics can hardly be overestimated. American participation is felt to be a sine qua non toward a settling of the reparations controversy with Germany, and will undoubtedly convince the Germans that their wisest course is to accept the latest demands, as formulated at the London conference.

Up to now, it was stated, the Germans have felt that they were dealing with only Great Britain, France and Italy, and if a wedge could only be entered between any of these three, the rift could be easily widened, so that a considerable advance would be made on the road toward the eventual scrapping of the Versailles Treaty.

No Hope of Allied Split
As the situation now stands, Germany can no longer find consolation in the hope of creating a split between the Allies, for with United States support for the latter, even though "unofficial," Germany must now clearly realize that the civilized world is united in the determination that she must meet her obligations. As a direct consequence of President Harding's action, it is expected that President Ebert will find suitable timber with which to build a new Cabinet ready to accept the terms of the Reparations Commission before the expiry of the London ultimatum on May 12.

The effect of such an outcome, which would indeed be a diplomatic victory, would be far-reaching. It was stated that the benefits arising from a settlement, and from the acceptance of the reparations demand would extend throughout all Europe and would prove to be one of the greatest economic assets toward the reconstruction of the world's commerce. Not only would Europe be benefited by the resumption of trade, but the United States would also be released from its present commercial stagnation.

Round Table Conferences
Regarding the future discussions of the Supreme Council, it was pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor that although Colonel Harvey will sit as the unofficial representative of America, that qualification will in no way bar him from taking an active part in its discussions, a synopsis of which can be referred to the United States Government. Important subjects can be dealt with in the informal conversations of the Supreme Council, the thorny question of the limitation of armaments being cited to The Christian Science Monitor as one on which profitable discussions might very well take place without the embarrassment which a conference specially convened for this purpose might create.

It will be much easier to discuss the questions arising between the Allies and the United States at the table of the Supreme Council than by an exchange of notes, and it is confidently expected that matters which have given rise to misunderstandings will find a right solution around the conference table.

France Uneasy
Germany's Sincerity Is Doubtful—Further Default Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless.
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The brusque change of view in Germany, which is here believed to indicate the acceptance of the allied terms, is not entirely satisfactory to certain French political circles. The situation would seem far from clear. The "Intransigent" puts it that, if Germany says "Yes" and the occupation of the Ruhr district in accord with the Allies, therefore, is at least postponed, France is placed in a delicate position. She has good reason to doubt German sincerity, and although she recognizes that the occupation is not a thing to be wished for in itself, giving rise to many difficulties, she nevertheless regards it as an inevitable method of pressure.

Germany will only yield in appearance and French soldiers will have to be kept under arms awaiting the moment when Germany will be clearly in default. "Our patience will be severely tested. We have lost all confidence in the methods of the recovery of our debt, which do not rest upon force, when we are dealing with a coun-

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"So far as a great deal of the work done by medical health boards is concerned, it has no relation to the rise and fall of the death rate," declared Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, in a letter given out here yesterday challenging statements made by Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, in a letter to members of the state Legislature, in which he urged the passage of a bill to create the office of medical county health commissioner in each county.

In his letter to the legislators, Dr. Robertson is quoted as asking: "Is it wise to say we cannot afford to spend \$250,000 a year in Illinois to save 7000 or 8000 lives? There are those who state they do not believe human lives can be saved by purifying the water and milk supplies. Fortunately, this is not a debatable matter. Prior to the time that all Chicago's milk supply was pasteurized, she lost more than 500 children each year from scarlet fever; since Chicago has pasteurized all of its milk, it has lost but 200 each year, although the city grows at the rate of 50,000 per year."

In her letter to Otto C. Sonneman, chairman of the House committee which has the bill in charge, Mrs. Little declared that Dr. Robertson's argument is based on a misleading implication in regard to the reduction of scarlet fever fatalities since pasteurization began in Chicago. In the first place, she said, pasteurization was introduced for the purpose of preventing tuberculosis, not scarlet fever. "That scarlet fever," she said, "is a milk-borne disease is not yet a medical tenet—though, of course, there is nothing beyond the imagination and assurance of health board doctors in adopting any article that they find convenient."

She quoted health department figures to show that scarlet fever fatalities showed such a wide variation from year to year for the seven years previous to 1919 that there was clearly no foundation for the claim that pasteurization had any effect on this disease.

"If pasteurization kept the fatalities down to 46 in 1918, why did it not prevent the 531 in 1917?" she asked.

Aside from these arguments, Mrs. Little asserted that "daily the question of medical liberty grows more urgent and fire will be the result if it is ignored by officialdom much longer."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"So far as a great deal of the work done by medical health boards is concerned, it has no relation to the rise and fall of the death rate," declared Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, in a letter given out here yesterday challenging statements made by Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, in a letter to members of the state Legislature, in which he urged the passage of a bill to create the office of medical county health commissioner in each county.

In his letter to the legislators, Dr. Robertson is quoted as asking: "Is it wise to say we cannot afford to spend \$250,000 a year in Illinois to save 7000 or 8000 lives? There are those who state they do not believe human lives can be saved by purifying the water and milk supplies. Fortunately, this is not a debatable matter. Prior to the time that all Chicago's milk supply was pasteurized, she lost more than 500 children each year from scarlet fever; since Chicago has pasteurized all of its milk, it has lost but 200 each year, although the city grows at the rate of 50,000 per year."

In her letter to Otto C. Sonneman, chairman of the House committee which has the bill in charge, Mrs. Little declared that Dr. Robertson's argument is based on a misleading implication in regard to the reduction of scarlet fever fatalities since pasteurization began in Chicago. In

of such had failed. If the employment of force is postponed for several weeks, it will be hoped that the situation will not be blackened. It points a table of data on which fresh crises may be reached. In this calendar there is a succession of possible events.

With regard to reparations, on May 11, 1,000,000,000 gold marks or foreign securities, or three months treasury bills, must be paid.

On July 1, bonds for 12,000,000,000 gold marks must be delivered.

On November 1, bonds for 25,000,000,000 marks, which are not to be put into immediate circulation, are due.

On October 15, the first quarterly payment of the fixed annuity will be expected.

On November 15, the first quarterly payment on exports is demanded.

As for disarmament, the surrender of war material and the trial of criminals, they are already overdue and immediate execution is ordered. On July 31, war works in construction must be demolished. It is a formidable list of critical dates during the present year alone, while similar critical dates will occur at regular intervals during the following years.

It will therefore be seen that the German acceptance by no means gives certain and settlement. Rumors which the American Embassy declared are not confirmed, nevertheless circulate to the effect that the United States has pressed upon Berlin the need of consenting to the terms, and that the Knox resolution will be adjourned to permit American troops to march with the Allies in case of need. It is pointed out that the adjournment of the Knox resolution would not necessarily have any connection with the Ruhr sanctions.

Delay in Peace Action

Washington Welcomes Opportunity to Readjust Foreign Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The delay in the adoption of the peace resolution in the House of Representatives is desirable from the Administration viewpoint, because it leaves the entire foreign situation open for the reparations question, which is viewed as of such importance that nothing should be permitted to cloud the issue or to distract the attention of any of the parties concerned. If the peace resolution went through Congress, it would become the subject of discussion abroad, perhaps of criticism, and even of misunderstanding. It is desired by the Administration that no such situation should arise.

It became known yesterday that the leaders of the Senate had offered to hold up the resolution in that body, but this was not considered necessary by the Administration.

After the reparations question is out of the way, attention will revert to the peace resolution, and to other matters that are temporarily suspended for tactical reasons. The executive branch is in close touch on these matters, and the accord between them is said to be unimpaired. After Senator Lodge had been with the President for half an hour yesterday afternoon, he was asked if they had discussed foreign affairs. He replied that they had been spoken of.

"Was the resubmission of the Treaty discussed?" he was asked.

"The Treaty is not to be disposed of in a day," was his somewhat cryptic answer.

The government has already received information from Hugh C. Wallace of the Ambassadors' Council, and from R. W. Boyden of the Reparations Commission, which is reassuring as to the value of having direct representation in Europe at this time. It was made plain by officials that these representatives had nothing to do with the troubles in Upper Silesia. It was denied that there is any intention of moving American troops in Europe.

R. W. Boyden in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Roland W. Boyden, who represented the United States at the recent international financial conference, today resumed his seat with the allied Reparations Commission, as instructed from Washington. This action followed the resumption yesterday by Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador, of his seat with the Council of Ambassadors.

French Against Any Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—Louis Loucheur, in a speech at Roubaix, confirms the view that the ultimatum to Germany in respect of the reparations scheme expires on May 12, and that he had been suggested on the evening of May 11. There is no disposition in France to prolong the period, although it is expected that in consequence of the material crisis in Germany a demand for postponement will be made.

It is felt that it would be inviting fresh complications to consent to any plea for further suspension of the sanctions. France is ready to occupy the Ruhr Valley unless there is an unconditional surrender of Germany. A reply to the request for another week, if it should come, is not in doubt. Obviously, the French comment, it is the German game to play for time in the hope that there will be some intervention or disaccord, but France will resist.

ANTI-RADICAL LITERATURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—In its fight against radicalism during the last 18 months the American Constitutional League has distributed in Milwaukee and vicinity 2,725,766 pieces of printed matter.

IRRECONCILABLES DISLIKE TREND

Senator LaFollette Introduces Resolution Urging Nonparticipation in Councils Except on Pledge to Small Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

There are indications that the accredited Republican leaders in the United States Senate, who are lying low for the moment and weighing the possibility of their being able to "go along" with the Administration in the foreign policy now being developed, may not be able to control the recalcitrant and irreconcilable elements, who are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to air their disappointment.

That opportunity may come soon if the Senate permits open discussion of a resolution submitted yesterday by Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. The resolution referred specifically to the policy of cooperation in the allied councils by the Administration, and declared it to be the sense of the Senate that "whereas the Treaty of Versailles is a crime born of blind revenge, the United States should not participate in councils or conferences except on pledges that promises of self-determination for peoples would be fulfilled.

The LaFollette resolution was plainly intended to precipitate an open discussion of the Administration's foreign policy. Charles C. Curran, Senator from Kansas, the Republican whip, saw the dynamite in the situation. He immediately objected to discussion, and, after being read, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Senator Harrison Ironic

Despite the objection of the Kansas Senator, however, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, secured the floor and in a tone of sarcasm called the attention of the Republican leaders to the fact that the Harding Administration is swinging clear of "irreconcilable" control and working very plainly toward full cooperation in world affairs.

"In connection with this resolution," said Senator Harrison, "I want to read a very significant editorial in one of the morning papers, a paper controlled, I understand, by a leading member of the Republican Party, in fact a member of the Harding Cabinet. The editorial must be accepted as representing an official point of view, and therefore I venture to quote from it."

Senator Harrison read from an editorial which appeared yesterday morning in The Washington Herald, which he said, is controlled by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce.

"This editorial," said Senator Harrison, "shows clearly that the Administration realizes from where opposition to the policy it is now following is likely to come, and that it is prepared to face this opposition."

Extracts Read

Senator Harrison thereupon read the following extracts: "There is no reason to believe opposition to the complete foreign relations program will meet with serious opposition from the larger body of Democratic senators. It is more apt to come from a few dissenting Republicans."

"To accept no part of the principle claimed for Mr. Wilson would mean the complete isolation of the United States and a separate treaty of peace with Germany. This is as far from the real sentiment of the Republican Party as would be the adoption of the Treaty of Versailles without change. When President Harding made Mr. Hughes his Secretary of State—no appointment he has made was and is more popular—he gave conclusive notice that he had not so radically changed his position as to be classed with either extreme. Somewhere there is a middle ground, and if the Democrats take comfort from the fact that the Administration seems to be seeking it—well, it will take at least 10 Democratic votes in the Senate, and maybe more, to finally adopt any form of foreign policy."

The Mississippi Senator also read for the entertainment of his Republican friends an article in the same paper written by William Allen White, who was a member of the Republican platform committee at Chicago, and who Senator Harrison said is very close to President Harding.

Mr. White's Analysis

"The plan of Hughes is to get the United States into a League of Nations," said Mr. White. "Possibly it will be an association of nations, possibly a world court. But, league or association or court, the irreconcilables believe that it would be the Wilson covenant minus Article X, plus express stipulations that America would not be responsible for the enforcement of the Versailles Treaty."

"It is not a row; nothing like it. The situation is a pleasant bit of political jockeying."

"But the significance lies in this: President Harding, being his own master at the moment, is gently working out a foreign policy which will lead America in whatever league, association or court. Republicans like Root, Hughes, Nicholas Murray Butler, Wickham, and Lowell decide shall be established upon the debris in Europe. That big, fundamental

Hot water only added. Ready for use. No milk, cream or sugar needed. Wholesome and delicious. If not sold by your grocer, send him \$1.00 and 10 cents postage for sample package. Will make 8 cups. EMPIRE FOOD PRODUCTS CO., 11 Barclay St., New York

fact is growing more obvious every day.

"Harding has not ditched the irreconcilables. But he is letting them use an awful lot of gas while they stand at the curb and blow out their cylinders. They may run clear out of gas and have to be hauled in. Harding is a kind man. He will take care of them."

The LaFollette Resolution

The "resolving" part of the LaFollette resolution which led up to the discussion reads:

"That it is the sense of the Senate that it is contrary to American ideals and traditions for the Government of the United States to participate in any manner in councils, the purposes of which constitute a denial of freedom and self-government, and thus sanction, or appear to sanction, the acts of oppression which are now being inflicted upon Ireland, India and other subject nations, and that it is the sense of the Senate that the Government of the United States should not take part in any foreign councils except upon the express understanding that the purposes of such councils are to be the fulfillment of the pledges made by the responsible representatives of this country and the allied governments during the war, foremost amongst which was the establishment throughout the world of government by consent of the governed."

AMERICAN ENVOY LANDS IN ENGLAND

Col. G. Harvey Says He Is Directed to Extend Cooperation of America to England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, England (Tuesday)—Col. George Harvey, the United States Ambassador to England, arrived here this afternoon on the S. S. Aquitania. Col. E. M. House and Otto Kahn also being on board. Replying to the civic welcome accorded him at Southampton on landing, Colonel Harvey said:

"We Americans realize that we must now pass from the recollection of the immediate past to action and attention if we are to grapple successfully with the problems of the present. You in England, as all the world knows, are striving manfully to do your part, and we in America want to help you. There never was a time when America felt more keenly, not the more advisability, but the moral obligation of assisting the mother country. What we can do, remains to be seen."

"I am directed by my government to extend to you of England the full cooperation of America in all good work. Acting together the great empire and the great republic, shoulder to shoulder, and hand to hand, cannot, must not, fail to save themselves and, with themselves, to save the world."

"More I can hardly say at this moment. I recognize my path is not strewn with roses or my work easy, but good will, good humor and good cheer will smooth away the mountains, and in that spirit, which I trust to maintain during my tenure here, I shall meet with that help and that fairness with which my predecessors were all met."

Colonel Harvey arrived in London later in the evening.

ANGORA RELUCTANT TO RATIFY ACCORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—The news received from Asia Minor shows that the Franco-Turkish accord and the Italo-Turkish accord are not obtaining the speedy and unreserved approval that was expected. At Angora it is understood that Beha Samy Bey has endeavored to secure the ratification of these accords but has met with a stiff resistance. The Angora assembly makes reservations, which are regarded as tantamount to rejection.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

The "Petit Parisien," commenting upon this situation, declares that the Turks have a choice between two policies, one of rapprochement with the entente, the other of an alliance with Bolshevik Russia. Samy Bey and his friends are partisans of the first policy but the second has strong adherents in the Assembly. "No graver political fault could be committed by Turkey at a time when her fate is still in suspense and depends in a large measure on the good will of the entente," it is declared.

CANADIAN TARIFF POLICY CRITICIZED

Opposition Declares People Will Never Be Satisfied With Policy of Building up Industries by Means of a Tariff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Steering a middle course between protection and free trade, W. S. Fielding, M. P. for Queens-Bury, and formerly Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, set forth in an amendment to the Drayton budget on Tuesday afternoon the Liberal attitude on the Canadian fiscal issue.

Mr. Fielding was the chief Canadian signatory of the reciprocity pact of 1911. He was defeated in the election of that year, and remained out of politics until 1917, when he was elected by acclamation as a supporter of conscription and of the National Government. During the National Liberal convention of 1915, however, he stood as a candidate for the Liberal leadership in succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was in the "finals" with W. L. Mackenzie, who was nominated.

Since then he has been his first lieutenant in the House of Commons. To him, as a former finance minister, has been accorded the position of financial critic of the Opposition, and his present position is a supporter of conscription and of the National Government. During the National Liberal convention of 1915, however, he stood as a candidate for the Liberal leadership in succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was in the "finals" with W. L. Mackenzie, who was nominated.

Mr. Fielding was the chief Canadian signatory of the reciprocity pact of 1911. He was defeated in the election of that year, and remained out of politics until 1917, when he was elected by acclamation as a supporter of conscription and of the National Government. During the National Liberal convention of 1915, however, he stood as a candidate for the Liberal leadership in succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was in the "finals" with W. L. Mackenzie, who was nominated.

Revision Was Promised

"That this House, after repeated assurances by the government of an intention to bring about a revision of the tariff, and after a protracted inquiry extending from ocean to ocean by a committee of Cabinet ministers, regrets that the government has made no proposals for any reduction of the tariff."

"That while recognizing that the financial requirements of the Dominion demand the continuance of a customs tariff, this House is unable to concur in the declarations by the government that the tariff should be based on the principle of protection: the tariff is a tax, and the aim of legislation should be to make taxation as light as circumstances will permit."

"That the aim of the fiscal policy of Canada should be the encouragement of industries based on the natural resources of the country, the development of which may reasonably be expected to create healthy enterprise, giving promise of enduring success."

The Cost of Living

"That such changes should be made in the customs tariffs as may be expected to reduce the cost of living and to reduce also the cost of implements of production required for the efficient development of the natural resources of the Dominion."

"That while keeping this aim clearly in mind the House recognizes that, in any readjustment of the tariff that may take place, regard must be had to existing conditions of trade, and changes made in such a manner as will cause the least possible disturbance to business."

"That the House, while recognizing that the obligations arising from the war must be met and declaring its readiness to make all necessary provision for that purpose, regrets that the financial proposals of the government are not made with due regard to the economy that is urgently needed, and expresses the opinion that before

resorting to new taxation the government should make a substantial reduction in the proposed expenditures."

Speaking to his amendment the former Minister of Finance declared himself as strongly in favor of decreased military and naval expenditures. "A self-respecting country," he said, "must have a small standing army, a nucleus that would be available when emergency arises. And it must in moderate degree have some naval organization. But I submit that this is not the time for these things. We have 400,000 trained soldiers in Canada today, the best fighting material the world has ever produced. These men may be called if emergency arises. Why should we anticipate an emergency at this time? If there ever was a time when we needed small military expenditures that time is now. The great need of the world today is disarmament. Everybody is waiting for everybody else to take the lead."

Speaking of the tariff Mr. Fielding said in part: "I have never given adherence to the principle of protection. I say that if we had to choose between the two extreme principles, I would start from the standpoint of free trade, because I believe it can be defended far better than the principle of protection. I say without hesitation that the public man who aims to build up the tariff of this country starting from the standard of protection, basing it on that principle, will never produce a tariff with which the people of Canada will be satisfied."

"You may win a temporary victory such as you won in 1911, but the men who brought about that victory as far as the commercial side of it is concerned have had sad reason to regret the blunder that they made. They have created a condition of unrest in this country which is not likely to end in the near future."

"If any outside capitalist proposes coming to Canada to start an industry, which he believes can be kept alive by protection, I advise him not to come. The general statement that you may create employment, involves the adoption of a dangerous doctrine. The true policy is to cultivate only those industries which are based upon the natural resources of the country."

Sir George Foster replying declared that everything in the United States is tending toward a permanent tariff. "That tariff," he declared, "must influence the tariff revision of Canada. We must get more and more accurate knowledge of the rest of the world before we can revise our tariffs. We must see what the rest of the world is going to do."

WOOL PROJECT GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Interest in the project for the cooperative marketing of Maine wool continues to grow, according to Charles H. Crawford, secretary of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers Association. Three new branches of the association have been opened in Penobscot County, he said, and the farmers are realizing as never before the necessity for cooperating and pooling their wool.

DEAN OF GOUCHER COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—Dr. Dorothy Stimson of Transylvania College, Pennsylvania, has been appointed Dean of Goucher College, Baltimore, and assistant professor of history. Dr. Stimson is a graduate of Vassar College and took her degree of doctor of philosophy at Columbia. She was an instructor at Vassar before going to Transylvania. Her grandfather, Dr. S. C. Bartlett, was president of Dartmouth College.

EMBARGO ON COAL TO BE ENFORCED

British Government to Unload and Transport Coal, Though Unions Refuse to Handle It

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At a Cabinet meeting today, the government determined to take effective measures to unload and transport the imported coal necessary for vital utilities. The action of the transport workers and railwaymen, in placing an embargo on the coal is considered serious. Transport workers and railwaymen seem equally determined to prevent the handling of this coal. At an interval during the meeting of the executive of the National Transport Workers Federation tonight, the following statement was issued:

"The executive council of the National Transport Workers Federation has today received reports regarding the movement to block the importation of coal, and has resolved to continue its policy and to tighten the embargo on coal likely to defeat the Miners Federation."

"To us trade unionists, the sending of coal from other countries into Great Britain to defeat the miners is morally the same as if the government imported blacklegs direct to work the mines and, therefore, as trade unionists, we cannot be parties to the handling of this coal. There is no loosening of the blockade. We adhere to our previous resolution and are taking steps to consult with the railwaymen organizations to render it even more effective."

The above statement is signed by Harry Gosling and Robert Williams on behalf of the executive council.

JAPANESE TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Information has reached the State Department that nine members of the Japanese House of Representatives were to have sailed from Yokohama on the Shinyo Maru on May 8. These members are said to represent all of the leading political groups in Japan. It is not known that they are charged with any special mission, but their visit is looked forward to with interest.

The party is expected to arrive at San Francisco on May 24 and is to remain there for one week. After that time they will visit other American cities, including New York and Washington.

Attention is called to the fact that in the summer of 1920 a number of members of the United States House of Representatives made a tour of the Far East, in the course of which they visited Japan. It is intimated that this may be a similar expedition and may have no more political significance than that did.

FALSE NEWS BLAMED FOR POLISH REVOLT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Government, in a reply to the German note, relative to Upper Silesia, indicates that instead of news from German sources, alleging that the Allies had decided to attribute to Germany the mining territories, is largely

responsible for the troubles which have broken out.

It is stated that all measures have been taken by the International Commission for the reestablishment of order and that the situation is ameliorated. As for the German offer of aid, it can only be refused. In Paris it is reported that negotiations are proceeding with the Polish insurgents under Wojciech Korytki.

The conference of ambassadors decided on Monday to invite the Polish Government to cooperate in the pacification of the disputed regions and to enjoin the Polish populations to be calm. There is said to be danger of an imminent attack of the German forces concentrated on the Oder, of which certain elements have already crossed the river.

There is apparently a difference of opinion in allied circles about the precise boundary between German and Polish Upper Silesia. The districts, which are believed by the French to be essentially Polish, are Gliwicz, Hindenburg, Beuthen, Kattowitz and Königshütte, besides, of course, Pless, Rybnik, Strelitz, Tost and Tarnowitz. As has already been intimated, the British and Italians have doubts about such an attribution because of the German urban majority.

BOND ISSUES NOW BY VOTE OF PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

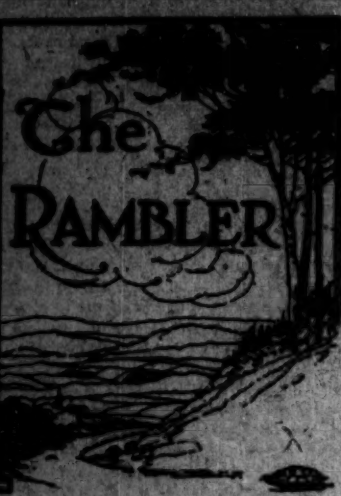
BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The right of the Board of Commissioners to issue bonds for improvement or development of the port of New Orleans has been taken away by the constitutional convention now in session here. All bond issues planned by the Board of Commissioners of the port hereafter must be submitted to the people at a general election. This curb on the bond-issuing powers of the board is due to the issuing of \$25,000,000 in bonds for the construction of the inner harbor and navigation canal, now quite generally considered as useless for other than small-boat traffic, but involving \$1,250,000 interest every year, as well as \$10 of the principal for every man, woman and child in the State.

LONDON CLUBS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it is announced that membership in the Jack London Club, the society's protest against cruelties in training animals, has reached 155,252. From field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, the American Humane Education Society reports 485 new Bands of Mercy last month. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized to date is 132,816.

DAYLIGHT SAVING SPREADS



The Professor Publishes His Definitive Edition

The Professor of Literature appeared the other afternoon at the round table, as you noted, stranger, with a countenance which showed a particularly benignant expression. Indeed, these expressions can be particularly benignant, which usually lies smooth and obedient above the twin arches of his eyebrows, was definitely rampant like those masses of spun sugar that some hostesses use for surrounding the delectable, dainty, food cream. It shone with a triumphant luster as though its disorder were but the manifestation of a present mood and not a cause of uneasiness to the owner. Beneath the countenance of the Professor was a black cravat, tilted at a reckless angle relative to the axis of the Professor's collar. It was not unusual for the Professor's cravat to revolve slowly about his neck, but on this occasion its position seemed to imply that it had made common cause with the Professor's hair. The collar of his gray coat was partly turned up on the side, seemingly seeking to join his cravat and hair in their rejoicing. But it was the smile which irradiated his face that most attracted your attention, stranger. It was the smile of a man who has accomplished an important task with a satisfying measure of success. It lacked the poise of careful restraint that generally watches over the dignity of the Professor's lips. It was a smile in complete sympathy with his hair—more may be said on this point.

The Bondsman, of course, was the first to comment on the Professor's appearance. "You look like a million dollars," he said, with his customary charming impudence. "What's the joke? Have you found another abstruse absolute running around loose?"

"You mistake me, my friend," replied the Professor in his soft voice—when he speaks one fancies one's self listening to words coming over a long-distance telephone wire—"I am not a classical scholar. But I do feel rather content this afternoon. The definitive edition which I had the honor to see through the press this winter has been favorably reviewed by a scholarly periodical. My work of several years has received the approval of my colleagues. Although no one can see better than I the faults in this edition, now it has been published, yet I must express my gratification at the reception my work has received."

"I'm glad to hear you got away with it," said the Bondsman heartily. "How are the sales going—big?"

"It is not a book that will find an extensive market," replied the Professor, as he took a bundle of newspaper clippings from an inner pocket. "But Prof. Aloysius Ferdinand has already announced that he will use my text in his graduate course next year."

"I suppose that means a sale of several hundred copies," the Bondsman queried, encouragingly.

"Well, hardly," said the Professor gravely. "This year, Professor Ferdinand had, I believe, two candidates for the higher degree. But it means that he has set his seal of approbation upon my work. Perhaps you would care to read his opinion, as he has set it forth in the Quarterly Journal of the American Association of Philological Discoveries?" and the Professor, with a trembling hand, disengaged from his mass of clippings a formidable looking document printed in exceedingly fine type.

The Bondsman was fairly caught. He took the proffered paper somewhat gingerly, and turned it over once or twice as one might a coptic palimpsest.

"I don't think much of your friend's spelling," he said at last, after two or three brave but ineffectual efforts at reading the article.

"Many modern scholars have adopted the simplified spelling," explained the Professor, as the Bondsman returned the paper.

"I always had trouble enough learning regular spelling," remarked the Bondsman. "What's the big idea in mixing the stuff all up?"

"That is a subject which has been somewhat overdone as a topic of discussion," the Professor answered. "It would not be easy for me, however, to give you my opinion in a few words."

"Then we'll take it as read," exclaimed the Bondsman heartily. "And what are you thinking about all this time?" he asked, turning to the Professor.

"I am afraid I have not been listening closely," smiled the Professor. "But I have been wondering how we could get the world's knowledge, which we now keep unused in libraries, out among the people of the world. How, for example, would it be possible to read you a book—say the Professor's definitive edition, by way of further illustration? And how, if you did read it, we could make it do you any good?"

The Bondsman reddened under this vigorous and unlooked-for onslaught. "I know you think I'm an ignorant guy—and I admit it when it comes to poetry and rhymes and stuff like that," (the Professor chuckled)—"but I know my job all right. The way I

figure it a man hasn't time to learn much more than his own job. Take yourself—I wouldn't trust you to sell a gilt-edged security at half its market value to a child. But I don't call you names. You have your job and I have mine."

"Yes," nodded the Professor, "and it is the love you have for your job that saves you. Perhaps that is the main thing after all—and not the work itself. I have my moments when I doubt the extreme importance of literature."

"I like to read—on a train," conceded the Bondsman; "it helps to pass the time, especially a rattling good story full of action. I've read 'The Three Musketeers' and lots of high-brow stuff like that, too. But I have to get out and hustle. I can't spend all my time dreaming—I've got to be doing. I like things I can take hold of and look at. What I want are real books. If I should ever write a book—don't laugh—I'd want to sell it. It wouldn't mean anything to me to have all the professors in the country say it was fine, if nobody bought the book."

"What you are now overlooking," remarked the Professor with one of his smiles, "is that ideas are more valuable than facts. You believe facts are important things; I know that it is ideas that control the world. That is where we differ. What I hope are real books is that I shall ultimately establish the supremacy of ideas. When I said I wished I knew how to get the world's knowledge out of libraries into people's heads, I meant just this. I am certain our libraries already contain ideas enough to revolutionize the whole world. And yet we turn our backs on them because we think material facts of more practical value. It is a staggering fallacy that every one must fight against. I want that your most successful business deal has never given you the glow of satisfaction that our friend, the Professor, here feels over his published ideas."

"I hope you have not misinterpreted my attitude as one of vanity," protested the Professor, interrupting the Bondsman's fervor.

"I meant it as a compliment," the Professor reassured him. "And to return to your case"—the Professor turned to the Bondsman—"if you only knew it, ideas are the most practical things in the world. Things aren't done by doing; they are done by thinking."

"What has this to do with reading—well, poetry?" asked the Bondsman.

"Everything, my friend," said the Professor earnestly. "Poets are concentrated thinkers and, therefore, as Carlyle has pointed out, frequently prophets. With ideas you may see ahead; with facts you have to stay where you are. I agree with you in one respect: the whole world should be as interested in the Professor's new edition as are a handful of so-called scholars. We need a majority in favor of ideas, hence I hope some day books of ideas will be best-sellers. What I object to is your implication that because something does not sell automatically it has no practical value."

"Suppose I take you up?" said the Bondsman meditatively. "What would you advise me to read?"

"I don't know," confessed the Professor. "That is just what I was thinking about when you started me talking. I wish I knew where to begin with you. If I did, I could solve the whole problem of education. Education is, after all, an atmosphere and not a list of books. When we want this atmosphere enough, we shall climb to levels where we can find it. And in spite of all I have said, I think we have begun to climb. But come with us, my friend; don't hold us back."

"I thank you," said the Bondsman. "I shall now go and climb into my dinner coat."

And he vanished with a grave bow.

New Jamaica Stamps

The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Leslie Probyn, has had designed and produced for sale a series of new stamps. These are for the most part historic in their bearing. Thus the new half-penny shows the Jamaica Exhibition building which was opened by the present King of England, then Prince George. Another stamp portrays the return of Jamaica's war contingent, representing them marching down a Kingston street. A previous issue, during the war, a large penny-halfpenny stamp, portrayed the contingent as it embarked for the war.

The new shilling stamp bears a picture of the Rodney Memorial in Spanish Town, the old capital, the work of the sculptor Bacon, which was erected at a cost of £25,000. Rodney saved Jamaica from French and Spanish invasion by his great victory on April 12, 1782, off the headlands of Dominica, and it was to Kingston Harbor that he brought his prizes, including the French Admiral's flagship, the great Ville de Paris, at that time the largest warship afloat.

Another of the series represents the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor immediately after the emancipation of the slaves in 1838.

The new five stamp has just been issued for postal and revenue purposes. The frame of the central picture is a design in dull yellow, bearing at the top the word "Jamaica," below the words, "Isle of Wood and Water," and in a circle at each corner the denomination, 5s. It was issued with the following description of the picture: "At the right of the foreground, a little stream falling over rocks; beyond, Pan playing his pipes, whilst he sits on a boulder; thus, if one is imaginative one can hear his music mingling with that of the water. The stream turns to the right, being flanked by tall trees; thus a glade is formed through which distant mountains are visible. The time is at night, and one is looking eastward. These things are clear because the constellation of Aquarius is rising over the mountains, the great 'Square of Pegasus' being hidden by the trees at the left of the picture."

MASTERING THE DRY WEATHER BUS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you think there is any connection between a horse and a motor car—excepting the rope? Of course both of them go and stop, sometimes unexpectedly; both need to be fed and rubbed down regularly, both have a mean trick of picking up nails and other objects that don't belong to them. But there is something else it seems to me they have in common, and that is a disposition. Just as you have got to get to know a horse before you can drive it, so you must make friends with your car. If you don't you are likely to find yourself suddenly stranded on a country road a hundred miles from anywhere. There might not be anything particularly wrong with it, that is, nothing that any self-respecting garage could discover; but it just won't go, gets balky, sulks—and there you are.

All this is by the way of leading up to something that I want to tell about. I bought a car from a returned soldier at half price, bought a whole new set of slip-covers at a price and a half, learned to crank it and change its tires and then decided to take a little run down to Boston. Ottawa is not far from Boston; only 500 miles or so; and the luxury of being wafted along on gum shoes, tenting at sunset, launching by the roadside, free of responsibility and railroad fare, was too much to resist. The family thought so too.

We packed our usual camp outfit, cooking utensils, blankets, silk tent and the rest, invested in one spare tire and a new inner tube, and set out toward the middle of a cloudy September afternoon. We had agreed not to hurry. This was Wednesday and Boston by Saturday was good enough. I wonder if the car winked!

There is an infamous road connecting the capital of Canada with the "other side," and what with the frequency of the thank-you-mams we had encountered only half of it when the evening shadows and an extra moist rain began to hem us in. We did not need to get out the book of instructions for such an emergency as this. With considerable effort and disarrangement the back seat was raised and the side curtains procured. I stepped out serenely to snap them into place. Somehow, though, they would not fit. I tried each in turn, upside down, inside out, back and forward. The buttons would not come opposite the snaps. The rain increased, trickling off my nose and down my neck. Naturally I hurried, encircling the car until it appeared to stand in the center of a race-track, and the more I hurried the greater the misfits. Finally, after heeding some excellent advice from one inside the car, the puzzle was solved and we proceeded on our way.

We came to the loneliest part of this lonely road—and stopped at a cranked until I was out of breath, examined the spark plugs as I had seen others do, measured the gas, scratched my head, and cranked some more—the engine would not even spit at me. Must we pitch the tent in the rain, and wait? We were still 480 odd miles from Boston. At this rate—but hark! The chug of a motor. A regular ocean liner emerged from the darkness and stopped at our signal of distress. Two big men in motor coats got down, eyed our modest machine respectfully, cranked it a few times, examined the spark plugs, measured the gas, and scratched their heads.

"Where are you going?" one asked. "Boston," I murmured.

"You've quite a piece to go. We'll tow you to the nearest village."

Presently we were moving at the end of a rope. The big car took ruts, puddles and mud-holes with utter contempt and we perforce must follow. We whipped around like a tin can on the end of a dog's tail; the liquid mud squirted the wind-shields, but we kept going. At last we spied lights ahead and drew up at an inn. The entire population was there to meet us. The line was cast off our friends-in-need went majestically on their way. The next morning the sun was shining. I repaired to the stables and found the bus had plenty of kick. We ate an hotel breakfast and hurried off. The road was criss-crossed with tracks and every track hub-deep with water. Little we cared as long as we were making headway. We came to the St. Lawrence and, while waiting for the ferry, washed the car down with brooms and buckets. All day the sun shone and the wheels went round at 30 miles an hour. That night we camped a couple of hundred yards off the highway in a grove, beside a stream.

When we were nicely asleep it began to rain. When we awoke the bus refused to move. I wasted the usual amount of time trying to crank it. I poured gas into the cylinders, studied the book of rules. Finally I got behind it and pushed it out to the state road, exactly in the course of traffic. Then we got aboard and waited. A car of its own ilk bowed along and I held out a rope and offered to let it tow us. It did. Then I opened the throttle and put the engine in high, until she began to explode in spite of herself. I exploded so hard that she blew her muffler off, and before we could count a million we were traveling under our very own power. But we were still considerably slower to Ottawa than to Boston.

That day the rain really began to rain. We knew by this time that Puck didn't like rain and that if we didn't keep him dry he would balk. So we pulled out all the extra wraps, the overalls and the raincoats and shined and tied them across his nose. It made a weird-looking bundle, but it was efficacious, at least for a time. When he would begin to splutter and cough again we would pause on the top of a hill—always on the top of a hill—change the wraps about and race

the engine until the heat dried out the coil boxes. Then a push, and as we gathered momentum two, three, four cylinders would come into action and on reaching the level we would be spinning along like a real automobile, under a full head of gas. All very simple! It was, so long as the dry wraps held out. The time finally came when Puck had not a dry stick on him and he wouldn't go another foot. His power was disseminated throughout his frame, so that one had only to touch his mud-guard or his tail-light to discover it, as many a would-be helper did to his surprise. There was nothing left to do then but extract the coil-box and take it to a nearby smithy. A few swings of the bellows raised a fire that toasted the box a delicate brown, and once again we were off.

That day we got as far as South Hero. At a swanky hotel we searched a newspaper for the weather possibilities. They said fair and warm. They were right. All next day the sun shone and we made speed. With one eye on the sky and the other on the road ahead we rattled up hill and down dale, over mountains, across bridges, through strange cities, bent on, going while the going was good. Of course it rained more before we

reached our destination, and we exploded down Huntington Avenue banked with wraps that one could scarcely see the car.

Thus Puck took us to Boston, and what is more, back again. Except for that one little trick—he is really a first-rate car. If you take him out only on fine days you'll not have the faintest trouble. He is what you might call a "dry-weather bus."



He walked through the crowd with an air of great dignity

MIKE'S GOOSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Every one in our part of the town knew Mike, the milkman, and his pet goose. Day by day they were to be seen going their round, for Solomon (the goose) always accompanied Mike and knew every road to be traversed and every house to be supplied. When the last customer was served, the bird promptly turned round and made straight for home.

In the afternoons (for there was a morning round) one sometimes came across Mike and Solomon in the busy town street, or in the tram or at the railway station. Solomon always followed close at heel like a well-trained dog, and in railway carriage or tram disposed himself under the seat near his master's boots, and stayed silent and calm till it was time to alight. The pair had even been seen in the park when the band played. Folks gazed at the bird in astonishment, but he never so much as turned his head to look at any of them, but walked through the crowd with an air of great dignity and preoccupation.

Solomon, together with his wife, lived in a loft near Mike's back door, and Mike had fixed up a bell with a rope hanging from it that the birds

had been taught to ring when they wanted food or water. There had been young Solomons, too. Dick and Lyddy by name; but they soon disappeared, for Mike said "Goose and Iander" were enow for Ah to see 'em. But before the family ranks were broken, father, mother and the youngsters had all promenaded one evening in the park to the admiration of the townsfolk. In the year that Queen Victoria's Jubilee was celebrated a trade procession formed part of the proceedings and the general opinion was in favor of "yar Solomon" appearing in it. It was felt that the bird would give a touch of originality and his picture would look well in the papers.

Mike was agreeable, of 't'owd bird shaped. The little milk cart was given a fresh coat of paint, and on the eve of Jubilee Day Mike thought a bath would smarten up Solomon. But the bird was of a different opinion and took no notice of the preparations.

"Coom lad, the mun," said Mike at last, trying to put him into a tub in a cellar. But Solomon stubbornly resisted and, when Mike threw a pailful of water over him, flew round wildly that he knocked Mike over, upset a sack of potatoes, and broke a shelf of pots and pans.

"He mun goa his ain gait," said Mike, as he emerged breathless from the struggle.

"He's fair raised Bedlam in yon holl. Ah niver saw nowt like it. Ah'm fair stalled, that Ah'm."

The next morning Solomon had quite recovered from the scrimmage. He had preened himself carefully and not a feather was out of place when Mike called him to get into the cart and take his place on the raised seat specially prepared for him. It was afterward remarked that not a person in the whole procession looked more stately and dignified, or seemed to take a greater interest in the proceedings than Solomon, the milkman's goose.

The Portraits of Smollett

The portrait of Tobias Smollett in the National Portrait Gallery, London, is not a great work of art. It is by an unnamed Italian artist, painted at Pisa in 1770, but at least it convinces us that it is a good likeness. The "down look" of the steady blue eyes, as his century would have phrased it, the sensitive, irritable mouth, the unexpected air of good breeding, explain at once his own estimate of himself as "a proud, retiring, independent fellow," and Robertson the historian's surprise at his polished and agreeable manners and the great urbanity of his conversation.

But the portrait suggests a sailor rather than an author, as a glance at the section of the National Portrait Gallery dedicated to Nelson and his fellows shows. There is an air of command, a steady look about the eyes, that seem to come from long watching of the sea, from the habit of command, from habitual self-restraint; and Smollett never forgot his service at sea in the year of Cartagena.

As to the irritability, a Scotsman of Smollett's character, domiciled in England, could never forget not only his personal grievances against the patrons who would not patronize and the managers who would not produce his impossible play, but the rapturous joy of London on hearing the news of Culloden, when he and his friend, Alexander Carlyle, were fain to go into a narrow entry to put their wigs into their pockets lest they should be mobbed.

That was four and twenty years before this portrait was painted, and the pocketed wig was doubtless of a fuller and more flowing type than the modest tie of 1770; nor indeed was Smollett in a position to be painted in the days of Prince Charlie, though he afterward sat both to Verelst and Reynolds, as well as making a most unwilling appearance in a caricature of 1782, representing him as the mountebank assistant to Lord Bute.

TREE BLOSSOMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Few persons give attention to the beauty of the blossoms which spring gives to the trees. A handful of scattered and tiny flowers hidden among grasses seem more a token of the returning season to most nature-lovers than the hundreds and thousands of blossoms hanging on the limbs of trees. Perhaps there is something in the spectacle of the brown bud bursting into flower which turns our attention downward, but the fact remains that 10 persons will express pleasure in a wind-flower, a violet, a dandelion, or a clump of everlasting, that little, inconspicuous vanguard of the on-coming summer, to one who speaks of the beauty of flowering branches outlined against the sky.

The flowering trees make the spring for me: the apple-tree, the elm, and the red maple. Of these the elm is the most inconspicuous at the time of flowering, but almost the loveliest with its profusion of pendulous, brown blossoms. The blossoms come out before the leaves, and give to the tree a look of being decked with brown tassels and fringe. The effect of a magnificent, branching elm with all its limbs covered with tiny, brown blossoms is indescribably lovely.

The red maple usually attracts attention to itself by the fresh, soft, bright red of its blossoms. The tree, blossoming early, stands out against those which have not yet come into leaf, and as it usually grows in groups, makes patches of lovely color in the still, bare woods. Across a bit of water, or across a little dip in the landscape, the fresh red of its blossom-covered branches gladdens the eyes.

The apple blossom is the best known, the most beautiful, and with the sweetest fragrance, of all the flowers of the trees. Truly it is a marvel of nature to see an old gnarled and twisted tree suddenly burst forth into a garment of pink and white loveliness, while all the surrounding air is made sweet with perfume. Nothing in nature is more beautiful than its crisp, fleeting bloom, which comes in the greatest profusion to deck the reign of spring.

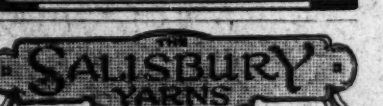


Women with Full Figures

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

Rengo Belt Corsets give the wearer an appearance of slenderness. The exclusive Rengo Belt feature is that it is strengthened at the points of greatest strain. They have the reputation of being "the most economical corsets of their kind ever devised."

Priced from \$2 to \$10
The Crown Corset Company
285 Fifth Avenue, New York



Silverwool Yarn
Soft—lustrous—elastic.
Spun with special care from finest, long staple Australian wool. In dainty pastel shades.
At Yarn and Department stores. Ask your dealer about the new Salisburies. Send us his name and we will send you color samples (over 100 beautiful shades).
D. S. SALISBURY & CO.
Providence, R. I.

"America's Foremost Specialists"

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

A Moderately Priced

Imported Sport Frock

For Misses

Model illustrated is a real Swiss importation of "Chadrille," a light weight knitted Wool Fabric. One-piece Model, embroidered in Rust, Copen, Jade, Turquoise, Black, Brown, Navy, Orange, Pink and Royal Blue.

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Also suitable for Women to 36 Bust.

15.00

Also on Sale in all our Other Shops

HOUSE INSISTENT ON SMALL ARMY

Two Decisive Votes for Force of 150,000, Against Pleas of Administration Leaders, Show Determination of Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By twice voting to reduce the size of the United States Army to 150,000 men, against the pleas of Administration leaders, the House plainly demonstrated yesterday the determination of a decisive majority to keep the military establishment of the United States at a minimum strength for purposes of defense.

The final vote on the passage of the army appropriation bill, carrying approximately \$320,000,000 was 343 to 25. Opponents of the small army amendments, upon realizing the futility of retaining the committee figures for 165,000 men, clamored to support the bill.

For a brief moment the air of the House was tense with suspense when Manuel Herrick (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, a new member, offered an amendment not only declaring the war with Germany at an end, but directing the withdrawal of American troops from German soil.

When Mr. Herrick attempted to speak in support of his amendment he was greeted from both sides of the chamber with shouts of derision. During the confusion that followed various members arose to make points of order against it. The confusion subsided as quickly as it arose when the point of order was sustained by the chair.

Two Decisive Votes

The two decisive votes, upholding the previous action of the House taken while in committee of the whole, came on the amendments offered by James F. Byrnes (D.), Representative from South Carolina, and Harry E. Hull (R.), Representative from Iowa, a member of the Military Affairs Committee.

Under the amendment of Mr. Byrnes, which was adopted by a vote of 145 to 159, the appropriation for the pay of enlisted men was reduced from \$33,000,000, as reported by the Appropriations Committee, to \$23,900,000, the estimate for an army of 150,000.

The other amendment provided specifically for an army of 150,000 by authorizing the Secretary of War to accept resignations of the enlisted personnel until the force is gradually reduced to the desired number. It was adopted by a vote of 183 to 169.

On this latter amendment a long argument between Republican leaders and the small army group ensued. Daniel R. Anthony (R.), Representative from Kansas, in charges of the army bill, declared that the Democrats were trying to embarrass the Administration.

Seconded by Frank W. Mondell (R.), Representative from Wyoming, he claimed that the Wilson Administration had enlisted the strength of the army to 350,000 men by March 4. The amendment of Mr. Hull, both declared, would greatly embarrass the Administration in reducing the army from its present strength of about 325,000 men to the size demanded without injustice to the enlisted personnel.

Attack on Du Pont Company

During the course of the debate, Charles L. Knight (R.), Representative from Ohio, made an attack on the Du Pont Powder Company for its war profits. It was made in support of his amendment forbidding the government to contract for any munitions that can be manufactured in its own arsenals.

He declared that in 1918 a vice-president of the Du Pont Powder Company was authorized for the statement that the profits of the corporation were greater in that year than in the preceding 25 years of the combination. After giving \$2,000,000 to the Red

Cross and buying \$4,000,000 in War Stamps besides many bonds, the company is said to have earned the sum of about \$129,000,000 net after paying all taxes.

"The powder situation in Great Britain is similar," said Mr. Knight. "It is controlled by the Dunlops and they have just expended \$25,000,000 for building a mammoth plant in Buffalo, New York."

He declared that the adoption of his amendment would give the people of this country the impression that Congress was on the right track and intended to do everything in its power to bring about disarmament. His amendment, however, was rejected.

POLICE CHIEFS' STAND ASSAILED

Governor of New York and Dry Leaders Comment Vigorously on Those Who Say State Prohibition Act Is Unenforceable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Opinions by several up-state police officials that the State Dry Enforcement Act is unenforceable by the uniformed officers have aroused the dries and brought vigorous comments from Gov. Nathan L. Miller, who insists that the law can be enforced if the police wish to enforce it.

Replying to a query sent out by the state conference of mayors asking for proposals as to how a police force in a city of 15,000 could be organized to provide enforcement, a number of police officials showed that they were out of sympathy with the law.

The Amsterdam police chief, for instance, said that to enforce the dry law required the changing of 100 per cent Americanism into 100 per cent "equality." Governor Miller calls that gross disregard of what Americanism means: respect for and obedience to the laws. The Governor says that such a statement can be made only by a police chief who manifests unfitness for that office, and "the Mayor of the city would do well to look into the subject of his qualifications."

Some chiefs said it was impossible for their men to get evidence. The Governor ridiculed that. Any man, police officer or no, can tell where liquor is sold by simply walking through the streets, he says. "Of course," he adds, "you cannot prevent violations of law. But persistence will win out. Americanism is a citizen giving to the authorities information which will make it possible for the agencies of local self-government to carry out a policy duly adopted by the American nation under the American Constitution, in harmony with American ideals and moral convictions, is preposterous."

The dries say that if the mayors and police chiefs of the cities of New York State generally had not refused to discharge their plain duty to carry out the enforcement features of last year's beer act, there would have been no such laxity in federal enforcement, and the city authorities of New York State have only themselves to blame for much of the contempt in which the law is now held.

If the United States Government can employ secret service operatives to enforce its laws, the member banks carry out other laws besides prohibition, it is held to be not beneath the dignity of cities to do the same, and there is nothing inherently wrong in it. The only wrong thing is to allow an outlaw traffic to succeed with its lawlessness.

FARM GROUP MAKES OLD GUARD UNEASY

Senator Lodge Considers Combination of Westerners and Southerners "Very Dangerous"—Their Plans Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conservative leaders of the Administration are viewing with uneasiness the gradual drift toward group legislation in the United States Senate.

The latest step in this direction, frowned upon by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, the Republican leader, as a "very dangerous combination," is being taken by western progressives and certain southern senators, who are banding together for the protection of agricultural interests.

As the session progresses it becomes more and more evident that these two sections of the country, held together by many common interests, are planning to present a solid front against the industrial farmers. "A square deal for the farmer" is the slogan of this latest group in the Senate, comprising about 15 prominent members. According to William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, their chosen leader, the purpose of their organization is not to strike at the business interests of the country but to exact from Congress the legislation that is needed to put the farmer on his feet.

Four Committees Named

For this purpose, Senator Kenyon announced yesterday the appointment of four committees to deal with vital legislation which the agricultural group will put forward as its program. According to Senator Kenyon, who is the general chairman, three committees will deal with these programs:

1. Amendments to the Federal Reserve Act providing more elastic credit to the farmers.
2. The so-called Lever plan, proposed by the Federal Farm Loan Board, relative to short time loans to farmers based on warehouse receipts.
3. Questions of transportation, chiefly concerned with a reduction in freight rates.

A fourth committee is to make a report at the next meeting of the group on new legislation favorable to agricultural interests that has been introduced since the opening of the session.

Senator Kenyon defended the new combination of western and southern members on the ground that each particular interest in the United States is being represented in the Senate by its special group of adherents. The so-called Labor group is well recognized, as is the military group, the packer group, the railroad group, and so on down a long list of similar organizations.

"The time has come," said Senator Kenyon, "when agriculture has got to be recognized as the greatest industry in the United States."

Short Time Credits

The question of extending short time credits to the farmers is the most important matter to be considered at present, according to Senator Kenyon. Amendment of the Federal Reserve Act so as to bring this about will be a permanent issue with the farmer group. Evidence that the Administration will go a long way to help out the farmers is not lacking. With strong pressure on the part of Congress, it is now a question of how soon the Federal Reserve Board will act in lifting credit restrictions in the agricultural sections.

Partial relief for the farmers is being sought through lowering of the redoubt rates on paper based on farm products. The member banks are well loaded with farm paper and until the Federal Reserve System relaxes the banks cannot give more liberal accommodations.

Prominent among the senators who have joined the agricultural group are William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho;

George W. Norris (R.), of Nebraska; John B. Kendrick (D.), of Wyoming; Arthur Capper (R.), of Kansas; Morris Sheppard (D.), of Texas; J. Thomas Heflin (D.), of Alabama; Robert M. La Follette (R.), of Wisconsin; Charles L. McNary (R.), of Oregon, and E. F. Ladd (R.), of North Dakota.

SPAIN AS MARKET FOR UNITED STATES

Trade Commissioner of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Says New Enterprises Find it Hard to Get Foothold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—From the point of view of large-scale foreign-trade activities by United States producers and exporters, Spain, as a market, is at what might be termed "a point of saturation," said William M. Strachan, discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor information gathered during two years' service in Spain as trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. At best, he said, it can be considered only as a "pedlars' market," with new enterprises of foreign origin, particularly along lines which are already exploited, finding it extremely difficult to gain a foothold.

The most important factor which has effected foreign commercial relations with Spain, Mr. Strachan explained, is the emergency tariff passed in October, 1920. This enactment added height to the consistently high tariff wall which Spain has maintained in the past. The change came, however, as a part of the government plan for meeting the financial crisis of last fall, which was complicated by widespread speculation in foreign exchange and was attended by the failure of two of the country's largest banks.

The situation is much clarified now, Mr. Strachan said, so far as financial stability is concerned. Politically, however, there is not a little to be desired, particularly with regard to the stability of governments, which change with disconcerting frequency and are apt to leave commercial questions in a somewhat suspended position. Reform in administration might be of considerable value to the country, both domestically and internationally, Mr. Strachan suggested.

Asked concerning the extent of German activity in Spain, Mr. Strachan said that representatives of Germany and German concerns were in many cases able to undersell British and American companies, to give better credit terms and guarantees. Why this is true, he said, is not entirely explainable, but he agreed that it might possibly be explained in large measure by the fact that Germany is substantially subsidizing certain interests by taking losses in transportation and other public service to industry. Mr. Strachan confirmed reports of the subtle nature of German activity in the form of operas and artistic endeavor.

There is considerable evidence, Mr. Strachan said, that German business will be injured by the quality of the present supply of goods, which has fallen greatly from the former high standards. Spain, he explained, is sought by foreign trading countries because, by reason of language and racial ties, she holds the key to South America. Both British and German activity is predicated on this idea.

Those American concerns of long standing in Spain, Mr. Strachan said, have a satisfactory market, although

some of them have been adversely affected by the emergency tariff. The fluctuation in exchange and the advantageous position of the assets with relation to other Continental currencies have also helped to divert Spanish attention from the United States. Then, too, development of the Spanish market, as in all Spanish-speaking countries, depends a great deal on personal acquaintance and the habit of regarding the conduct of business as a necessary evil to be made as enjoyable as possible by doing it with friends. This has somewhat impeded the progress of new American ventures in a foreign trade field.

SOCIALIST LEADS IN MINNEAPOLIS PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Thomas E. Van Lear, Socialist candidate, led the majority ticket at the Minneapolis primaries with a vote of 46,645, with six out of 373 precincts missing. Col. George E. Leach, Republican, was second, with a vote of 39,515. He will oppose Mr. Van Lear at the June election. The vote was light in the second, fourth, fifth, eighth and thirteenth wards, all of which are strong Leach wards.

Primary returns indicate that the radical group in the City Council will be increased from eight to 11, leaving the opposition a bare working majority.

WORK AT SARDIS ATTRACTS EDUCATOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BAITIMORE, Maryland—Dr. William A. Buckler will return to Sardis, Asia Minor, in the fall of 1921 to continue his research work there. When Dr. Buckler recently was offered the post of secretary to Johns Hopkins University, it was hoped this offer would lead him to return to his native city, but word has been received that he has declined the appointment.

Dr. Buckler, it is understood, expects that the work at Sardis will keep him occupied all of the winter of 1921-22 and perhaps for an indefinite period beyond that time.

MARINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Merchant Marine Library Association, an organization of American steamship owners, men and women interested in welfare work for sailors and representatives of various organizations of marine workers, has applied at Albany for articles of incorporation. The object is the maintenance of libraries for sailors on merchant vessels plying out of New York ports.

COAL COMPANY FINED

SCRANTON, Pennsylvania—Judge George W. Maxey has fined the People's Coal Company, Frank Christian, president, John G. Hayes, general manager, and James Pearn, superintendent, \$250,000 for contempt of court in violating an injunction restricting mining under certain areas in West Scranton.

IMPORTERS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston Importers to the number of nearly 100 are to form a permanent organization to be known as the New England Importers Association. At a meeting held this week a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

ADVERTISING BILL SIGNING AWAITED

If Governor Acts Favorably, as Is Expected, New York Will Be Twenty-Third State to Have "Model" Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If Gov. Nathan L. Miller signs the Printers Ink model statute, as the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World and other proponents of the measure confidently expect him to do, New York will be the twenty-third state to adopt a truth-in-advertising law, according to Richard L. Lee, counsel for the clubs. The bill, introduced by Assemblyman Charles E. Betts, was passed by both houses of the Legislature unanimously at the recent session and amends the present law by leaving out the word "knowingly" which precedes the clause declaring it to be a misdemeanor to make, disseminate, circulate, publish or place before the public in this State any advertisement which "contains any assertions, representation or statement of fact which is untrue, deceptive or misleading."

"We have been trying for several years to get a truth-in-advertising law upon the statute book in New York State," said Mr. Lee to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We have gone straight ahead with our work without paying any attention to political forces or to any opposition. We found that the word 'knowingly' made it practically impossible to convict a dishonest advertiser, thus to make the law effective we have tried to eliminate that and leave the matter of knowledge to the defense. If a man is found guilty of dishonest advertising let the burden of proof be upon him, let him prove whether or not he knew that what he said in his advertisement was untrue."

Mysterious Opposition
"We found that the newspapers and business men, as well as the public, were with us when we went to Albany to work for this bill in the Legislature, but we also found a mysterious opposition which was giving out misleading information. We were able to overcome this, however, and found the legislators perfectly fair and honest. They realized that the bill was aimed to help business, not to hurt it, and that no honest merchant had any need to fear it, although the dishonest map had every reason to do so. We were informed finally that the opposition came from certain package remedy manufacturers, the product of one of whom was characterized not long ago by the Rockefeller Institute as good for furniture polish. Any clean manufacturer should be ashamed to do up with the manufacturers of fake and worthless nostrums, we felt."

Large Moral Effect

"This law will have a tremendous moral effect by putting into the thought of every copy writer and business man the fact that he cannot trifle with public confidence. This will be the most effective thing to come out of the law and it will be more constructive than the prosecutions which must also follow it. We are hoping that it will unify all business in the endeavor to deal with the public fairly and squarely. This elimination of the word 'knowingly' and certain other slight changes will put every business man on his guard."

The States Which Already Have This Model Statute in Operation are:

Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Nevada, Louisiana, Nebraska, West Virginia, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington, Wyoming, Wisconsin, Oregon and Oklahoma.

States which have a similar law but with some such qualifying phrase as "knowingly," "with criminal intent," or something of the sort which makes convictions more difficult are:

Arizona, Alabama, California, Illinois, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

SECRETARY DEFENDS MARINES' CONDUCT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Characterizing as "rot" charges made by three Italian delegates in a memorial to the White House, Department of State and Congress protesting against American occupation of Haiti, Secretary Denby declared yesterday that the Navy Department welcomed any investigation that Congress might care to make of conditions in that Republic.

"It is the same old rot," Mr. Denby declared, "and I am sick of having this thing recur, be disproved, and recur again." Mr. Denby said the conduct of the marines had been above reproach and a credit to the corps. When he visited Haiti recently on a tour of inspection he saw evidence on every hand, Mr. Denby said, to convince him that the continued presence of American marines on the island was desirable.

THE BOWDOIN NEARLY READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WISCONSIN, Maine—The Bowdoin, the craft in which Donald B. MacMillan plans to explore Baffin's Land, is expected to be ready for the explorer soon. The engines have been set up and the ignition system is being installed. A ship's clock and a sextant are to be presented to Mr. MacMillan when the craft comes here, the last of the month.

The First Little Shoes



The Coward Shoe
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."

Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of infants' footwear. The first little shoes should give absolute freedom to the delicate foot structure and yet be shaped to the foot and ankle properly.

Specially designed for this purpose, the Coward Infant Shoe is made of the finest and softest leathers obtainable. It helps because it satisfies.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C.
(Near Warren St.)

Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Record Sale of Dress Cottons \$1.50 to \$2.25 Satin Stripe Voiles, 69c

THOSE WHO WANT practical, inexpensive dress cottons for summer frocks, for children's wear, for summer dress-up at mountains or seashore, will be interested in this array of fine values.

These Voiles are of a very fine quality, printed in medium and small floral patterns, allover and large Georgette designs on white, pink, yellow, orchid, light blue, brown, French blue, navy, gray and maize backgrounds with self color, single and cluster stripes of silk.

Voiles of \$1.50 to \$2.25 qualities for 69c, a yard.

Imported Gingham at 75c. Yard
88-inches wide, in neat quarter inch checks of blue and white, lavender and white, black and white, green and white, and red and white; also broken check effects and pretty plaid patterns.

Plain Color Voiles, 25c. Yard
88 inches wide, in a full range of desirable shades.
\$1 Imported Organdie, 69c.
Fine imported Organdie in shades of light blue, French blue, pink, orchid, rose, yellow, peach, reseda and brown.

Black and Colored Costume Taffeta, \$2.15
Dame Fashion is very partial to Taffetas this season and it is good fortune therefore to have choice here of a very superior quality of chiffon dress Taffeta—a regular \$3 grade for \$2.15 a yard.

It is woven of the finest silk, pure dye and is 36 inches wide. In a comprehensive range of colors, including black, white and fashionable street and evening shades; also twenty excellent changeable color combinations.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK 34th Street

New Silk and Lingerie Underthings

Added to the May Sale of White

Indescribably beautiful things of lustrous Crepe de Chine, Philippine handwork and Tub Silk, marked at prices that assure the immediate sale of every garment.

Of Crepe de Chine

Night Gowns, lace trimmed.....3.95
Night Gowns, trimmed or tailored.....4.95
Night Gowns, square or V-neck; trimmed or tailored.....5.45
Night Gowns, enriched with lace.....5.95
Envelope Chemises, tailored or lace-trimmed.....1.95

Philippine Hand-Embroidered and Hand-Made Undergarments

Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises in two groups.....2.45 and 2.95
Envelope or Step-in Chemises.....2.95 and 3.45
Step-in Chemises, adorned with Georgette, lace and ribbon.....3.95
Step-in Drawers, lace-trimmed.....1.95 and 2.95
Bloomers of Washable Satin or Crepe de Chine—tailored models.....2.95
Bloomers of Crepe de Chine, lace-trimmed.....3.95

White Tub Silk Petticoats, 2.95

Pretty, summery models of heavy quality Tub Silk, panelled back and front.

(Third Floor)

Fur Storage at moderate prices

To keep furs in perfect condition and properly protect them against moths, etc., they should be placed in cold storage.

Our experience of over one hundred years in the fur business has taught us at just what temperature it is best to keep our storage rooms, not only to protect the garments against moths, but against injury from extreme cold.

C. G. Gunther's Sons

39, Fifth Avenue, New York
Telephone: Murray Hill 5864

Furriers Exclusively for More than a Century

SALES TAX SAID TO FAVOR BANKERS

Levy Operates Against Consumer in Inverse Ratio to Wealth, Says Liberal—Tendency to Add Profit at Each Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"At the start, the proposed sales or turnover tax makes a good impression," said J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the Committee of Forty-Eight, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Like the stamp taxes, it is easy to collect and seems to apply to every one on a fair and even basis."

"But this very fact seems to furnish the chief objection to it. It is a flat tax, and unjust from the consumer's point of view, because it operates against him in inverse ratio to his wealth. The rich man pays for what he uses, a very small proportion of his wealth, while the burden on the man of small means involves a large part of his income."

"Another objection is the tendency to round the tax off by adding a small additional profit at every step involving the payment of the tax. If the tax amounts to, say, a mill and a half, the probability is that the seller will increase the price two or three mills to cover it. Again, as in the case of the steel industry, or in cotton manufacturing, where there are a number of processes or transfers from one company to another, under the same general direction, each of these little profits will become an increasing burden on the consumer, pyramiding until the combined tax and profit amounts to 40 to 50 per cent."

Burden on Smaller Man

"Secretary Mellon, in his new tax proposals, is simply carrying out the general policy of the Administration to support the control of great banking interests. The choice of the Harding Cabinet proves that. Each is a specialist in his line. Mr. Mellon, with his success in the oil business, is ideal from the point of view of the great banking interests. In his new proposals he simply sets about to transfer the burden of supporting the vast and increasing expenditures of the government from the possessors of the great incomes to the smaller men, including those who classify themselves as big business, without participating in the control of the banking situation."

"The chief argument in favor of the straight corporation tax, including the excess profits tax, is that it cannot be transferred to the consumer. This is due to the fact that in every case a producer will fix his price at all that the traffic will bear. If an article sells at \$2.50 and the manufacturer has that as the price, he will manufacture that number and no more, finding that to sell more articles he must reduce his price. In so doing, while he will reckon the tax as part of his manufacturing expenses, he will not seek to transfer it to the consumer."

No Present Remedy Seen

"Similarly, the amount of coal mined is always regulated by the largest amount that can be disposed of, and a greater production would inevitably force down prices. On the other hand, a stamp or price tax can always be transferred to the consumer because with the profits set free from taxation the tax reduction will simply free the manufacturer from the burden of the bookkeeping cost, giving him greater profits."

"The whole thing comes back to the banking control of business. It seems at present impossible to shake

this control, at least through political interests. On economic or financial questions, both of the great political parties combine against the interests of the public at large. Secretary Mellon simply shifts the burden from the bankers to the small manufacturer by his new proposals. He does not attempt to reduce the tax burden nor free the consumer from the strain of carrying on the immense expenditures of the government. All his attempts are to free the banking interests from paying their share of the taxes, while raising as much as before."

"Public sentiment will operate to settle any moral or constitutional question, even where economic questions are involved, as in the case of prohibition, disarmament, or the League of Nations, but where the financial control or economic questions are involved there seems no present remedy."

YALE ANNOUNCES FREE TUITION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Providing he maintains a general average of 90 per cent or more in his class room the student who is working his way through college will receive free tuition from Yale University, according to an announcement made by the university authorities. Students who do not attain this grade will receive remission in proportion to their scholastic standing.

The character of the applicant and the degree of his need will be taken into consideration in connection with these scholarship awards. This announcement was said to be in accordance with the Yale bureau of appointments policy of giving all the encouragement possible to students to whom financial limitations might otherwise prove discouraging. About half of the students in Yale are said to be "working their way" in whole or in part.

RAILWAY EXTENSION PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—An understanding that further investigation should be made in consultation with the Canadian Pacific Railway, in regard to the provision of railway facilities for the Pouce Coupé district, was the result of a conference held between John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, and Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta. From Edmonton Mr. Oliver went east and will interview Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to ascertain what arrangement can be made for operating an extension of the Dunvegan road, if decided upon by the two governments. Mr. Stewart favors the extension, if made, as from Grande Prairie, rather than from Spirit River, as the railway would then serve a country largely settled. The cost of extending to Pouce Coupé is estimated at about \$30,000 per mile, and a probable condition to the scheme will be that British Columbia shall assume some share of the cost of building the unproductive portion of the line, toward the Pouce Coupé border, as well as build its own mileage to serve the settlers on the British Columbia side.

HALL CLOSED TO SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—The Grand Army of the Republic here has denied the use of its hall to Socialists. The action was taken when Pawtucket Socialists escorted to the hall August Claessens, an expelled New York assemblyman, who was to have made an address on "The Challenge of Socialism." About 100 supporters, accompanying him to the hall, found the door locked and a notice on it declaring that the trustees refused the use of the hall for a Socialistic meeting.

MR. HOOVER ADDS TO EXPERT CORPS

Decision Reached to Allow Transfer to His Department of Labor Statisticians for Use in Computing Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first practical step in the effort to effect cooperation among the various departments of the government was taken yesterday when the announcement was made, after the Cabinet meeting at which it was discussed, that the Department of Commerce was to have the advantage of the services of certain experts now attached to the Department of Labor, for the investigation of facts pertaining to the cost of living.

This is one of the activities that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has been interested in, holding that both for the readjustment of the prices of food and other necessities, and for the reorganization and promotion of business, it is necessary to have accurate statistics available. The machinery for such work was not to be found in the Department of Commerce, and, until the agreement with the Department of Labor was reached, it could not be found elsewhere.

Earlier Plan Interrupted

The Department of Labor has rather a large statistical division, in which a number of experts are employed. The Secretary of Labor said soon after he assumed office that he hoped to build up a more valuable and more extensive corps of experts, but it is evident that it has been decided by the President and Cabinet that the Department of Commerce is in immediate need of the services of some of these experts. The arrangement provides for a combination of the materials and staff at the Census Bureau and the portion of the statistical division of the Department of Labor on prices and the cost of living, with a view of enabling more frequent determination of changes in living costs than is now possible by the Labor Department, which is unable to make the determination more than twice a year.

"The rapidly moving readjustments make the figures obsolete before they can be brought out by the present equipment of the Labor Department, and it is our purpose to secure the data often and to issue it more promptly by this action," said a statement issued by the Department of Commerce.

In connection with this same subject, there is an interesting development in the series of conferences regarding the retail price situation to be held in Washington, beginning on Friday, in which representatives of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Federal Reserve Board, are to take part.

Result of Criticism

These conferences are in large part the result of criticisms that have been made by officials and others who have been studying the price situation and who have not hesitated to say that the retardation in the decline of the cost of living was due in large part to the retailer who refused to do

his part in the general scheme of economic readjustment. This, in turn, was held to be largely responsible for widely prevailing discontent and for the disinclination of labor to lower its wages while rents and living costs continue unreasonably high. The three bodies with which the representatives of the National Retail Dry Goods Association are to confer are those which are most closely connected with the economic situation as it affects the greatest number of persons. The Department of Commerce purposes, if it can get its program in working order, to be of help in untangling the knots of trade and commerce and in readjusting relationships of costs and prices; the Federal Trade Commission is an investigating body which aims to get at the root of unfair methods in business which are reflected in unwarranted cost to the consumer; and the Federal Reserve Board, as the regulator of loans, exerts a deterring or helpful influence on such expansion or contraction of business as, in its opinion, contributes to sound financial conditions and is beneficial to the community at large.

DEADLOCK OVER MARINE STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—With settlement of the marine workers' strike postponed, as a result of a deadlock in the negotiations instituted by the Secretary of Labor, both sides made arrangements for a continuation of the strike yesterday.

At the offices of the Shipping Bureau, declaration was made that the strike would probably collapse as soon as arrangements now in progress to reward those doing efficient work with a bonus representing the difference between the old scale and the new were put into force. On the other hand, the striking engineers maintain that a number of individual owners, including the Eastern Steamship Company, the China Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco, and the Charles Kurz Steamship Company of Philadelphia, have signed their crews at the old scale, showing dissonance among the owners.

A number of local passenger and freight steamships, including the steamer of the Panama Steamship Company, Clyde Line, and Savannah Line, which delayed sailing pending the negotiations for settlement, were completing their crews yesterday.

TEACHERS RETURN TO DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—With both sides claiming victory, the difficulty between the Edmonton High School Teachers Alliance and the Edmonton School Board has been satisfactorily adjusted, and after a strike lasting for a fortnight the teachers have returned to their duties. Increased salaries and the right of the Alliance to have a representative sit at the School Board meetings in a consultative capacity, were points around which the strike centered. The resolution calling for the appointment of a conference committee was introduced by a member of the School Board, the word "teachers" being used instead of the "alliance," in order to include representatives from the high public school alliances, from any group of teachers, or any individual teachers. The teachers went back to work without any increase or promise of increase in salary, but the question will be referred to the conference committee.

EXECUTIVE ORDER ON POSTMASTERS

President Harding Modifies the Rules of President Wilson for Selection, in Order to Give Wider Field for Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The long expected executive order concerning postmasters was issued yesterday by President Harding. The President regards it as properly safeguarding the rights of the Executive and at the same time honestly conforming to the demands of the civil service. There will have to be legislation, but the President is of opinion that his order will not conflict with any legislation that may be enacted. The order, which modifies that of President Wilson for the selection of first, second and third class postmasters in order to give a wider field from which they may be chosen, follows:

"When a vacancy exists or hereafter occurs in the position of postmaster at an office of the first, second or third class, if such vacancy is not filled by nomination of some person within the competitive classified civil service, who has the required qualifications, then the Postmaster-General shall certify the fact to the Civil Service Commission, which shall forthwith hold an open competitive examination to test the fitness of applicants to fill such vacancy, and when such examination has been held and the papers in connection therewith have been rated, the said commission shall certify the results thereof to the Postmaster-General, who shall submit to the President the name of one of the highest three qualified eligibles for appointment to fill such vacancy, unless it is established that the character or residence of any such applicant disqualifies him for appointment."

Provision for Renomination

"Provided that at the expiration of the term of any person appointed to such position through examination before the Civil Service Commission, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, submit the name of such person to the President for renomination without further examination."

"No person who has passed his sixty-fifth birthday, or who has not actually resided within the delivery of such office for two years next preceding such vacancy, shall be given the examination herein provided for."

"If, under this order, it is desired to make nomination for any office of a person in the competitive classified service, such person must first be found by the Civil Service Commission

to meet the minimum requirements for the office."

"There are more than 400,000 men and women participating in governmental work who are in classified service," it is explained. "All of these are under the permanent provisions of the civil service law and rules, which provide for the certification of the highest three eligibles from which list of three each necessary appointment is made. The successful operation of the principles of the civil service law has demonstrated the wisdom of this provision. This leaves in the appointing power, who has the ultimate responsibility for efficient administration, the necessary constitutional right of choice. This right of selection is the kind of responsibility which cannot legally be and is not abridged by act of Congress and is in exact harmony with the spirit of the civil service principle."

Act of Congress Needed

"There are 52,333 postmasters. Of these, 39,434 are in the fourth class, and are now under such civil service laws and regulations. Of the remaining 12,899 post offices, 700 are first class, 2617 are second class, and 9582 are third class. Obviously these offices are business agencies of the government in legal purpose and should become so in fact. The only certain ultimate way to bring this about is to classify first, second and third-class postmasters. This will require an act of Congress."

"The executive order issued today provides that if any such vacancy is not filled by nomination for promotion of one from within the competitive classified civil service, then an open competitive examination shall be made from one of the highest three eligibles."

"Under this order the kind of test and plan of investigation and examination which shall be provided for shall be approved by the President and shall be based on the applicant's business training, experience, fitness, organizing and executive ability and general qualifications for an efficient administration, and shall in no sense be a cloistered, scholastic examination which might result in a high grade of theory, but not a guaranty of efficiency in fact."

"This order applies to all present incumbents of post offices whose terms have expired, and will apply to all other incumbents at their present terms expire."

CONFERENCE ON STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Master builders and Building Trades Council officers in the second week of the building strike in this State have agreed to a conference to discuss terms on which a settlement may be effected. Building here is held up by the strikers refusing to accept wage cuts approximating 18 per cent, according to a new wage schedule offered by employers.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE RATE RISE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"That the New York Telephone Company does not need the \$11,000,000 increase in telephone rates which it has established was argued by M. Baldwin Ferig, assistant corporation counsel, before the new Public Service Commission. Mr. Ferig declared that the company had no right to charge to the subscribers certain fixed expenses, among which he enumerated the \$500,000 federal income tax, and an item of \$1,500,000 for the schooling of new operators. Mr. Ferig characterized as unjustifiable the payment of 4½ per cent of the company's income to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. This, he said, amounted to \$3,000,000 a year, and at best not more than \$1 per telephone, or \$960,000, should be paid. He also declared that the New York company's own figures showed a total investment of only \$137,000,000 and that the return from this should not be greater than \$10,960,000."

The city claims that in past years the company has earned enormous revenues and should have sufficient reserves and surplus, also that with declining costs of materials, any need of increased rates is open to question. It is charged that the company has not husbanded its past resources properly.

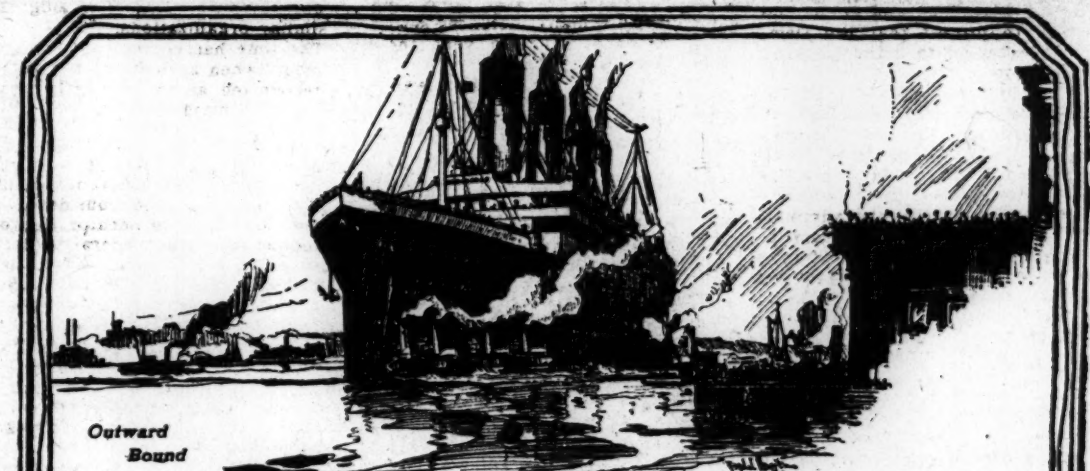
Announcement has been made that the company is planning a new telephone zone system which is expected to establish fairer rates.

BOSTON-CANADA STEAMERS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The international service of the Eastern Steamship Co. will be resumed from Boston to Eastport and Lubeck, Maine, and St. John, New Brunswick, on May 23. The leaving time will be 10 a. m. on Mondays and Fridays. On the return trip, the steamer will leave St. John on Wednesdays at 8 a. m. for Eastport, Lubeck and Boston, and on Saturdays at 6 p. m. for Boston direct. Connection is made at St. John to all points in the provinces. The line to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, will continue sailings on Mondays and Thursdays until about June 6, when the service will be increased to four trips weekly. The full summer schedule of six trips weekly will be effective on July 3.

HARVARD PROFESSOR NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Announcement is made that Maurice DeWulf, who was one of the Louvain professors invited to Harvard after the destruction of the university by the Germans in 1914, and who has done considerable teaching at Harvard since that time, has been appointed professor of philosophy at Harvard. He is considered one of the leading authorities in Europe on the history of medieval philosophy.



Utmost in Ocean Service

Sea travelers whose taste and habit require the utmost of comfort and elegance naturally seek accommodations on the great 46,439-ton liner Olympic.

Her rich interiors and world-famed service are unsurpassed in any metropolitan club or hotel.

The single standard of White Star service prevails on the Adriatic, Baltic, Celtic and other White Star ships as well as on the Olympic. White Star ships land you at Cherbourg or Southampton—or Liverpool, England's second largest port, near the famous Lake Country and the historic Midlands.

TRAVEL ADVICE If you are going to Europe this summer, or in the fall after the big tourist rush, book without delay via White Star, Red Star or American Line. Our offices, without obligation, will advise you about sailing arrangements, rates and routes. Interesting booklets free.

You enjoy on the Red Star and American Lines, at moderate rates, service associated with White Star excellence. Red Star ships stop at Plymouth for England, Cherbourg for France, and Antwerp for the Continent. The American Line has a direct service to Hamburg.

WHITE STAR LINE
AMERICAN LINE **RED STAR LINE**
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Boston Office: 84 State Street



Big Price Reductions on All Maxon Models

THE various couturiers for which we serve as a "Clearing House" are beginning to send us their sheer Summer Frocks in large numbers. We must clear space for them! So, to expedite the movement of our Spring stocks, we have reduced all our prices to a remarkable degree.

A thousand-and-one fascinating Street, Afternoon, Dance, Shore and Mountain Frocks—Suits and Sport Suits—Coats and Wraps—in every conceivable rich, high-character style, fabric and embroidery scheme.

\$29 to \$89

Formerly here, \$45 to \$139

Regularly priced elsewhere about \$90 to \$278

75 Gorgeous Evening Dresses

Excellent for the next Fall season

Formerly up to \$109

\$69

\$15 Georgette Blouses \$5

MAXON MODEL COWNS

1587 Broadway, Cor. 48th St. New York
One Flight Up—Elevator or Stairway



For Every Floor in the House



THE BAY STATE Liquid Paints cover more surface and wear longer. There is a Bay State paint, stain, varnish or enamel for every painting purpose.



84 Washington Street
Coolidge Corner, Brookline

For Sale by All Leading Dealers. Write for name of Dealer nearest you

COLUMBIA
Floor and Deck Paint

Tramp on it and stamp on it—you won't harm Columbia Floor and Deck Paint. It wears like the floor itself. It puts a finish on floors that is unsurpassed for beauty, and is easy to keep clean, inside or out.

Columbia Floor and Deck Paint puts a glossy sheen on decks that faces foul weather, sun and brine without batting an eye. Ask for it by name. There are eight distinctive colors.

You can buy IsoOut Varnish and Bay State Paint from
WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc.
159-161 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Fort Hill 2600

TRANSIT CONGRESS DOES BIG BUSINESS

New International Constitution Has Been Established Which May Apply to all Future International Transit Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain — It seemed more than before that progress would be slow when the Conference of Transit and Communications, nearly a week old and having just disposed of the first article of the convention it had in the making, was surprised by the Portuguese delegate becoming uneasy about the preamble to the whole agreement and desiring to return to an exhaustive consideration of the same. But the collective sense of the rest of the world as here represented, was against any such retrogression, the representative of Portugal being consoled by the promise that the preamble should be duly discussed when Article 10 arose for consideration, as might very well be done.

Then began debate on Article 2, a highly important part of the scheme declaring, "with reserve of other stipulations in the present convention, the measure for regulation and performance of transports in transit, adopted by states through whose dominions transit is effected, shall facilitate free transport by railway or waterway through the territories under the sovereignty or authority of the said states by the ways appropriated for the international transit of persons, merchandise, baggage, ships, boats, coaches, wagons and other means of transport, without any distinction of the nationality of the persons or of the flag of the ships or the place of origin, source, entry, exit, of destination, or of the circumstances of the owners of the merchandise, coaches, wagons or other means of transport in transit."

Brazilian Proposal

The Brazilian delegation proposed an amendment to the effect that such states as benefited by this article should be under the obligation of not setting up a preferential agreement in the matter of transports in favor of their own people and to the detriment of those belonging to the countries affording the liberty of transit. What apparently he meant, in effect, was that when a country gained something elsewhere as the result of the provisions of the convention it should not place itself in the attitude of a grab-all by making special terms for its own interior traffic which would be superior to those granted to outsiders. The Brazilian delegation thought the point raised was one of the utmost importance, and proposed that it should be passed on to the examination of a commission composed of the British, French, Dutch, Italian and Japanese delegates.

The British delegate likewise thought that the question raised was very serious, and doubted if such a commission as was proposed would be capable of dealing with it satisfactorily. He suggested that such delegates as were nationally interested should exchange impressions and see if a satisfactory agreement could be reached. The president thought this would be an excellent procedure, and accordingly the discussion of the Brazilian amendment was postponed until Article 10 came up.

A Long Debate

Article 3 produced a long and anxious debate, for its main purport was that when goods or anything else were being sent across a country, through its frontiers at one side and out again at the other, in accordance with the system of liberty of transit already enunciated, they should not be subjected to any special tariff or taxation, and the country through which the transit was being effected should only be permitted to make such special charges as to cover the costs of vigilance and administration, while even these might be reduced or suppressed on certain routes. The British, Italian, French, Japanese and Rumanian delegates submitted amendments to this article, and after much discussion it was conveniently disposed of for the time being by the usual process of referring it to a subcommittee. Article 4 referred among other matters to the difficult point as to what are reasonable imposts for transit through foreign countries in circumstances such as have been indicated. The delegates came finally to the conclusion that the tariffs in operation in the different countries ought to be just and equitable, considering that it was not possible to lay down any particular rules or establish figures since the special conditions reigning in the different countries varied so much.

There came up again that difficult point about special charges upon goods that were enjoying liberty of transit from frontier to frontier through foreign countries, and there was a long discussion during which various points of view were manifested. It only became more clear that it was next to impossible for this conference to be very precise, that it would have to deal

considerably in generalities and exceptions, and that it could scarcely achieve the great practical results that perhaps without sufficient consideration had been dreamt of. Sovereignty of territory had to be taken into more serious account; after all the world in general was not to have the same rights in every country to do with it as they pleased and walk across it as they listed, as those who belonged to it and dwelt therein. And the absolute necessity of making allowances for local conditions and circumstances and the impossibility of standardizing systems, which seemed to have been some sort of aim of the conference, was manifest.

The English delegate, who had been appointed to the subcommittee to redraft the last paragraph of Article 3, presented an amendment to the effect that persons, baggage, wagons and other means of transport in transit should not be subjected to any special charge or tax during their transit, entry and departure. In all cases there might be laid upon these transports such charges as would cover the costs of vigilance and administration that transit would demand. The taxes or charges in this category should correspond as far as possible to the costs they were intended to cover, and they should be applied according to conditions of equality which had been defined in a preceding article.

Benefits for Mankind

To some it seemed that an international compact in such terms as those did not seem to lead very far or to confer any great benefits on mankind; rather did it appear to leave matters pretty much as they were. The conference was apparently failing into difficulties in regard to questions and points of international laws and rights, and it was wondered by some if there was possibly a little irony in the offer that at this stage came along from the Advocates College of Barcelona to place its judicial library at the disposal of the conference for greater facility in finding the answers to questions of a legal-technical character which were raised in the course of the debates.

However, it had to be insisted that the conference was doing big business, and at the end of this session a note was circulated stating that the finishing touch had now been put on a work of enormous importance, the significance of which had been understood when beginning the discussion upon the general scheme of the organization of the conference and of the Consultative and Technical Committee. A new constitution of an international character had been definitely established, or it might be the statute of a new organization, of which the League of Nations was the parent, which would continue the work begun in that conference and which, under the title of Consultative and Technical Committee, would intervene in the future in all disputes and problems that arose in the world of communications and international transit. The Consultative and Technical Committee would have its general headquarters at the same place as the League of Nations.

On the following day the conference dealt with an article which came up to them for approval or alteration, stating that none of the high contracting parties would be obliged by the present convention to guarantee the transit of travelers whose entry into their territory was prohibited, or of merchandise whose importation was also prohibited either for reasons of public safety or as a precaution in other respects. Each one of the high contracting parties had the right to take reasonable precautions to assure itself that persons, merchandise, postal packets, ships, boats, wagons and other means of transport were really in transit, and had the right to prevent the security of the ways and means of transports from being compromised. Great differences of opinion were manifested in regard to this article, the fifth it was, and amendments were promptly presented by the French, English, Italian and Uruguayan delegates. The French and English delegates ranged themselves on one side in the discussion and the Belgian, Swiss and Czech-Slovakian on the other, and no agreement seeming imminent, it was decided to remit the article to a subcommittee.

ALBERTA AUTHOR'S BRANCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—A branch of the Canadian Authors Association has been organized in Edmonton in accordance with plans laid by the association when it was organized in Montreal a few weeks ago. John Murray Gibson, president of the association, visited Edmonton this week, and at a meeting attended by writers, editors, librarians, and booksellers from various parts of the Province, the Alberta branch was formed.

BRITISH UNIONS ARE AT VARIANCE

Amalgamated Engineering Union and National Railwaymen Seek to Settle Railway Shopmen Question in Own Way

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England—The report of the negotiations between representatives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Railwaymen to arrive at an understanding over the question of railway shopmen does not make very pleasant reading, since it does not reveal any better feeling toward each other than is shown by either of these organizations in their negotiations with their respective employers.

The difficulty, of course, is that both organizations stand for distinct and separate policies, and neither side betrays any anxiety to see the other fellow's point of view. Perhaps this is only natural in the case of the engineers, for the very excellent reason that they are fighting for existence; not that the question of railway shopmen in itself, if settled in accordance with the railwaymen's policy, would lead to the extinction of the engineering union, but if carried to its logical conclusion there would remain to the latter but a few scattered crumbs from the feast.

Matters of general disagreement between competing unions can usually be brushed over, "left over for future discussion," by diplomatic leaders; but the question of the railway shopman simply refuses to be laid aside on the dusty shelves, because closely allied to it is the ever-present consideration of wages. With all its complications (apparent and otherwise) removed, the question really boils down to this: which of the two unions shall negotiate with the railway management on behalf of railway craftsmen, the Amalgamated Engineering Union or the National Union of Railwaymen?

Solution Applicable Elsewhere

If an answer is found as applying to the engineers, a way is clear for a solution in regard to other trades; for there are boiler-makers, coach-makers, painters, smiths, and any number of other craftsmen looking on with anxious eyes, bitterly protesting against the poaching proclivities of the railwaymen's organization. The root of the trouble goes right back to the amalgamation of the railway unions into what is now known as the National Union of Railwaymen, when that organization definitely proclaimed itself in favor of organization by industry and proceeded on the strength of several successes to enroll all and sundry, irrespective of craft, who were engaged in or around or in connection with the railway system.

So successful have the railwaymen pursued their campaign, so vigorous their zeal to eliminate the non-unionist, that within a comparatively short time the National Union of Railwaymen has come to embrace a greater number of railway craftsmen than any other two craft unions. This fact explains in a measure the reason for cooperation by practically every union which has members employed in railway workshops.

Tentative Understanding Reached

Protracted negotiations between the executives of the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Union of Railwaymen had almost led to some kind of agreement or understanding when the former expressed themselves as unable to proceed farther only in conjunction with other trades through the Engineering Trades Federation. To complicate matters, the negotiating committee of general managers of the railways, to whom application had been made by the craft organizations for the payment of "district rates and conditions" to their members in railway workshops, replied that it was unwilling to meet representatives of the craft unions to discuss matters, as in the committee's opinion no satisfactory result would be secured at a meeting that excluded the National Union of Railwaymen. It does not require a great deal of imagination to anticipate that a similar reply would reach the latter union in the event of a similar application for a meeting to discuss matters on behalf of the same work-people.

A further point of difference between the craft and the industrial unionists is the question of "district rates and conditions." In accordance with the rules of the craft unions, every district, arranged geographically, has its district rate; the larger engineering centers such as London, Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast, enjoy a higher district rate than the majority

of the second-class towns, the district rate meaning a minimum wage below which no journeyman craftsman would accept employment. Then again there are certain major machines, certain classes of work, which are claimed for the skilled mechanics who, of course, must demand the district rates by the adoption of various methods, principally that of classification into grades; men who in an ordinary private engineering firm would receive 10 or even 20 per cent higher wages for their skill. In consequence of a stupid rule which precludes admission into a craft union of anyone not in receipt of the district rate, these railway craftsmen were denied membership into the unions catering for their respective callings, and were therefore precluded in the majority of cases from seeking employment further afield because they were non-unionists.

National Railwaymen Benefited

The effect of this extraordinary state of affairs was to strengthen the position of the railway companies by interfering with the ordinary economic forces that lead men to gravitate to the "biggest penny." And it was just here that the National Union of Railwaymen, with its policy of industrial unionism, stepped in and captured all whom the isolation policy of the engineers, the boiler-makers, and other unions refused. In a word, the strength of the National Union of Railwaymen in the workshops is due entirely to the stupidity and shortsightedness of the craft unions.

On the merits of the contending unions to negotiate on behalf of the men concerned there is no fresh development; but the merits of the wages question is to be settled by arbitration by the Ministry of Labor, a procedure strongly resented by the railwaymen's organization, which indicates that the end has not been heard of this uneasy squabble.

AMERICANS ANSWER NEW ZEALAND'S CALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A casual remark by the Prime Minister of New Zealand has had unexpected results. The government of the Dominion is spending several millions of pounds on the development of hydro-electric power, under a scheme that eventually will bring cheap power within the reach of almost every citizen. At the same time it is pushing forward railway construction at several points, is undertaking some big swamp drainage works and is considering plans for the construction of some important trunk roads.

The Prime Minister, surveying the program of works, said that there would be work in New Zealand for many engineers, and his remark found its way into a technical journal in the United States. The immediate consequence has been an astonishing flood of applications for employment from American engineers. Hundreds of letters have reached the Prime Minister of New Zealand from all parts of the United States. It appears that every city under the Stars and Stripes has engineers who would like to come to this country and assist the government in its plans of development.

The government, as a matter of fact, needs laborers more than it needs engineers. A year or so ago, the shortage of engineers was a serious matter, but the demobilization of the expeditionary force has released all the men who had been with drawn for military service. Places can be found still for some competent and experienced electrical engineers in the service of the state, but the government's real trouble at present is to find the pick-and-shovel men.

BRITISH AIR WORK IS MAKING HEADWAY

Decision of Government to Suspend Aircraft Construction, It Is Explained, Is Merely Temporary to Insure Economy

By The Christian Science Monitor special aeronautical correspondent

LONDON, England—The American crew who have been in England for many months, training with a view to navigating the R-33, now, by the way, called the ZR-2, across the Atlantic, are now practically running Howden Airship Station, where they have been taking the R-33 out on practice flights. It is expected that the ZR-2 will be ready to cross the Atlantic in June.

Despite the cold British official attitude toward airships, good work has been going on. It should be explained that the recent decision to hold up all airship work is merely as a temporary measure for the sake of economy; it does not arise from any belief that there is no future for airships for peace purposes. Indeed, the opinion is very strongly the other way. Airships that so far have been launched in England do not represent the most up-to-date practice. They are not nearly so capable as, for example, the surrendered German L-71; but the ZR-2 should be superior to that vessel. British construction is certainly better than German, in which there is a disposition to sacrifice too much to lightness.

Some of the American personnel have been staying at Fulham airship station for the purpose of obtaining experience with the mooring mast, and, as a result, there is not much doubt that the American Government will regard mooring masts as part of the indispensable equipment of an airship line. Simple of operation though they are, they naturally require experienced men to man them. Although not absolutely necessary in all climates, such as the interior of Germany, Egypt, and many parts of the United States, they are required for a country like the United Kingdom. The Germans have never favored them; but the reason for that is the less pressing need; thus, the Bodensee, a small German commercial airship, traveled between Friedrichshaven and Berlin on 97 days out of a possible 100.

"Dry Docks" of the Air

Airship sheds are costly buildings; and the revolving shed, which is the only really efficient kind, costs an almost prohibitive sum of money. The mooring mast does not entirely dispense with sheds, but it does greatly reduce the number required, and it certainly renders the revolving shed quite unnecessary. With mooring masts, the shed need no longer be regarded as the normal place of harborage, but merely as a "dry dock" for repairs and overhauling. The mooring mast may be compared to the "quay" where the airship can be moored for prolonged periods—months, if necessary—in all kinds of weather, and can take on board or discharge cargo, passengers, and fuel.

A certain number of skilled men will always be required at a base for periodically overhauling the airship and for maintaining the station. The present method of handling airships entails, in addition, the provision of a large landing party. For instance, to land a ship like the ZR-2 even in moderate winds necessitates a party of 300 to 400 men. But with the mooring mast, the number of men required is

no more than eight or 10. And when the ship must be moved from the mast into the shed, a time of light wind can be chosen, when she can be handled by about 100 men drawn from those permanently retained on the station for general maintenance.

Reducing Sheds

Thus, the number of sheds required on a long route can be reduced to one at each terminus, and probably one shed at the most important terminus would be sufficient, the other terminus having a mooring mast like the intermediate stations. This means an enormous saving in capital, cost and maintenance.

The simple mast erected at Fulham is a lattice steel girder, square in cross-section, about 100 feet in height. At the top a circular platform forms the foundation for the receiving gear, and is reached by a steel ladder running up inside the mast. Water for ballast, petrol for fuel, and hydrogen are conveyed by flexible pipes up the mast to the distributing center near the nose of the airship. The crew also get into the airship from the nose. Surrounding all is the rotating cone, which receives the nose of the ship. When moored in this way the airship swings easily round with the wind. And so secure is it that the R-33 has been moored at Fulham for weeks on end in all kinds of weather, needing no more attention than can be given by a couple of men, including the watchmen, whose duty it is to observe the vessels "trim" and make the necessary adjustments of ballast.

Method of Landing

The release of the airship is simplicity itself. The engines are started up, without putting in the clutches, which cause the propellers to revolve. Then, when everything is ready, one of the crew on the mast-head removes the pin, and the airship at once soars clear. The propellers are then clutched in, and the ship gets under way. Bringing the ship in is almost as simple. On approaching the mast the airship drops a cable. This is then coupled to a cable already lying on the ground coming from the top of the mast and extending down the mast to a winch. The slack is hauled in, and the airship slowly brought up to the masthead, where it is secured.

Even so obsolete a ship as the R-52 released and brought in during gusty weather with wind up to half-gale strength. But with the more elaborate mooring tower, which at present exists only on paper, this performance could be far surpassed; indeed, even the weather of the United Kingdom would, with this provision, never present any terrors to the efficient airship crew. But supposing during a voyage the weather became so bad that the ship could not be brought safely to the mooring mast? A natural question, but one that is satisfactorily answered. It has been found that an airship, even with idle engines, can be secured by a simple cable at a sufficient height, say, 1000 feet, and be in no danger of sustaining harm or of hammering down on the ground at the end of the kite-balloon practice. A stream-lined balloon or an airship "trimmed" so that it lies at a slightly upward inclination, and secured by the nose, tends to rise up into the wind like a boy's kite coming up into a gust.

The experiment has been successfully tried with the R-33 and other British airships in storms. So situated, the airship is quite safe, and it can be maintained in that situation until the weather moderates. Nor does this operation subject the cable or the ship to an undue strain. It is computed that the "pull" on the ship in no case exceeds a couple of tons.

LIQUOR NO INCENTIVE IN NAMING FAIR SITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Some resentment has been occasioned because of a suggestion that some place in British Columbia should be chosen as the location for the World's Fair of 1923 because this Province will then not be under the prohibition law. This proposal was put forward by Stanley H. Johnson of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been visiting the Province to ascertain what inducements would be offered for the holding of the World's Fair at this part of the Pacific Coast, either in Victoria or Vancouver.

Mr. Johnson, in a newspaper interview, said there were now eight cities in the United States desiring the World's Fair of 1923, and the proposal had been made that they compromise on either Victoria or Vancouver, partly because this Province will be the only place in the western part of the continent where there will be a practically unrestricted supply of liquor. He also said the railway companies wanted the World's Fair on the Pacific Coast, as it will induce travel from the thickly populated centers of the east, and this travel will be at the maximum if it is known that the fair will be held in a wet area.

The opinion generally expressed regarding these utterances is that, while British Columbia would esteem it an honor to be chosen as the location of a World's Fair, the Province does not want an international reputation as a mecca for drinkers. In bringing liquor sales under the control of the government the people were legislating for themselves, and not for those without the boundaries of the Province, except so far as the ordinary tourist trade is concerned. The government has no intention of going into the liquor trade to the extent of catering to hundreds of thousands of people who are not residents of British Columbia.

IOWA'S TIMBER AREAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DAVENPORT, Iowa—Department of forestry reports just issued show Iowa has 1,200,000 acres of native timber, in addition to its 200,000 acres of planted groves and sheltered belts.



ROOMS
4 COMPLETELY
FURNISHED
\$575

And you may make your selection from a large variety of stylish William and Mary, Louis XVI, Queen Anne—oak, walnut and mahogany. Quality guaranteed. Extended payments if desired.

Spiegel's

HOUSE FURNISHING CO.
115 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO
SOUTH SIDE STORE
Ashland Ave. and Forty-Eighth St.
SOUTH CHICAGO STORE
9183 Commercial Ave.
NORTHWEST SIDE STORE
2023 Milwaukee Ave.

MALUM, SWANSON AND STRESEN-REUTER
TAILORS

The distinguishing feature of a gentleman's clothing is style—the well fitting but unobtrusive elegance of cultured refinement.

Every man in our service is one of the most competent and high-priced in his line, and it is a point of honor that no garment passes without the most searching scrutiny can find room for improvement.

It is this exacting standard that gives our garments their distinctive air of stylish refinement and cultured dignity.

MONROE BUILDING - CHICAGO

Sheridan Smart Shop
Individualism in Frock

AN EXCLUSIVE SHOP OF DISTINGUISHED MODES

The fastidious woman can find here just the exquisite garments she demands to express the season's newest note in individual manner. Avoid the crowds in the loop—shop where you can enjoy painstaking service and the comfort of choosing exclusive models unobtrusively. No charge for alterations.

1626 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO

SALE Interwoven and Hosiery
Holeproof
\$1.50 silks now 75 cents
75 list 40 cents

MEEK & MEK

4 STORES CHICAGO

4611 Broadway, 4672 Broadway at Lawrence, 245 East 52nd St., Woodlawn Theatre Bldg., 1441 E. 83rd St. (opposite Harper Theatre).

First Floor.

W. R. PLUM

HABERDASHER

TELEPHONE - RANDOLPH 5072

MALLERS BLDG CHICAGO

The Store of To-day and To-morrow
THE FAIR
Established 1875 by E. J. Johnson
State, Adams and Dearborn Streets, Chicago

New Sport Coats

Jersey Knit Priced from

4.95 to 15.95

They are tuxedo models, belted and trimmed with two pockets in colors black, navy, tan, brown and heather mixtures. Today's wanted garments.

Third Floor.



Edgewater Laundry Company
CLEANERS-DYERS
LAUNDERERS

5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO

We Specialize in Family Wash and Wet Wash
Phone Edgewater 429

FAREWELL TO THE
WAR MINISTRIESTremendous Scope of British
Organizations Is Shown by
Time Following War Before
They Could Be Wound Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At last, two years and five months after the armistice, three "war-time" ministries terminate their existence, an existence the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. The tremendous scope of the operations of these ministries is shown by the length of time that has elapsed since the end of the war, before it has been found possible to wind them up. The Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Munitions were all essential factors in winning the war, and although the activities of the Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Munitions were perhaps not so prominently before the "man in the street" as the work of the Ministry of Food, when all the facts are made known it will be seen that they played a large part in so checking the depredations of German submarines as not to cause the British citizen to tighten his belt more than was actually necessary.

Colossal Transactions

Its transactions were so colossal that the Ministry claimed to be the biggest trading organization in the world, and the profit realized was not more than one per cent. The administrative expenses, according to Mr. McCurdy's last return during his appointment as Minister of Food, was £1,100,000 for every £100 worth of food bought or sold, and the money voted by Parliament for the Ministry has been repaid with interest.

It will be readily realized that the task undertaken by the Ministry of Food was by no means an easy one, and doubtless mistakes were made, but the fact remains that although when the Ministry was first formed prices in Great Britain were higher than in any allied or neutral country, in two years prices fell from the highest to the lowest. Another interesting fact is that although at the beginning of its operations, the question of supplies was all important and national starvation had to be grappled with, so successful was the system of rationing introduced that in spite of the tremendous losses by submarines, at the time of the armistice food stocks were actually higher than in a normal year of peace. The work of the Ministry since the armistice has been to dispose of these enormous stocks and to prepare the way generally for entire decontrol.

"John Citizen" Fed

The Ministry of Shipping, with Sir Joseph Maclay as Shipping Controller, has played an equally important part in keeping John Citizen supplied with food and clothing, for all the activities of the Food Minister would have been nullified if Germany had succeeded in destroying the means of transport. The Ministry of Shipping was first formed at the beginning of 1917, as a development of an existing branch of the Admiralty responsible for sea transport. Its activities were considerably enlarged, and it not only engaged in shipping, shipbuilding and auxiliary services, but controlled and managed through agents, approximately three-quarters of the world's shipping. Vessels were built under the control of the Ministry of Shipping in the United Kingdom, United States, Japan, China and Canada; the transportation of the British and allied armies with all their supplies was arranged for, and it took over and managed the greater part of the former enemy mercantile marine. Many of the leading men from various branches of the shipping industry placed their time and services at the disposal of the Ministry of Shipping without remuneration.

That there was a real need for these services is evident from the fact that when the Ministry of Shipping came into existence, the German submarine campaign was at its height, and in April, 1917, had succeeded in sinking 500,000 tons of shipping. Orders were, therefore, placed for new ships in every available shipyard and private shipyards were extended. A large amount of neutral shipping was requisitioned or hired and every available means taken to make good the losses sustained by the submarine warfare.

A Large Staff

A work of such far-reaching character necessarily meant employing a large staff and at the end of November, 1918, no less than 1763 persons were engaged at headquarters, 910 of whom were women. There were also people employed in British and

foreign ports. These numbers have been steadily reduced until only a staff of 670 remains to be handed over to the Board of Trade, which will absorb the remaining duties of the Ministry. The receipts and payments for the two years 1919-20 amounted to an average of £27,000,000 a month and the salaries of the headquarters staff approximated £1,100,000 for every £100 dealt with.

The Ministry of Munitions, with Mr. Lloyd George in charge began its work in June, 1915. Its activities increased with almost incredible rapidity, and its functions soon included not only the manufacture and supply of munitions, but the control of raw material, the provision of factories, transport and storage of products, and the administration of practically the whole engineering and chemical industries of the country.

Naturally the expenditure of the Ministry was enormous. Dr. Addison and Mr. Churchill followed Mr. Lloyd George and, after the termination of hostilities, Lord Inverforth took over the department. His work, of course, was of quite a different nature, and instead of being an organization for the supply and production of munitions, the Ministry became an agency for the disposal of the matériel in hand. Stores were disposed of in widely situated places as the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, Italy, the Balkans, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, Burma, East Africa and the Colonies; as well as the war areas and the occupied area of Germany. The sale of surplus stocks is to continue, although the Ministry ceases to exist, but it will now be carried on under the supervision of the Treasury, while the manufacture of munitions will again be controlled by the services concerned.

MINORITY SOCIALISTS
STILL IN PARTY RANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The national congress of the Norwegian Labor Party met recently in Christiania. Three hundred and forty-six representatives were present, besides guests from the Danish and Swedish Socialist parties. The relation of the party to the Moscow theses was taken up for discussion. The minority desires the Norwegian Labor Party to remain a member of the Moscow International, as it fully indorses the leading doctrines of the International, the dictatorship of the working class, and direct action as the decisive remedy in the fight for Socialism.

The minority keeps aloof from the Moderate Socialists, giving its reason as follows: "It is a matter of course that we keep aloof from the newly formed Social-Democratic Party and oppose it as all other antagonists. This attempt of disunion which the moderate Socialists have made by the formation of a party, and the danger to the growth of the labor movement it may involve, make it, according to our views, a peremptory duty to all revolutionary workers in our country—no matter what difference of opinion in details—to stand solidly together and form a circle round the Norwegian Labor Party."

According to this view it is the opinion of the minority still to remain in the ranks of the Norwegian Labor Party, namely, the Communist Party. It made a declaration of loyalty and was accepted as "good comrades." To this little minority belongs the whole parliamentary group of the party, the group led by Mr. Hornsted and Mr. Lind. This group had either to leave the party and form a party of its own, or submit to the will of the party majority. It preferred to do the latter.

As to the relations of the party to the Moscow theses, 281 representatives were in favor of the report of the majority and 20 in favor of the report of the minority. Five representatives who voted against both reports were expelled. According to the voting, the present party name was kept unchanged, only with the addition "Division of the Communist International."

On the occasion of the new nomination and election act, the following resolution was passed: "The nomination of deputies of the Norwegian Labor Party will take place according to the rules settled by the national congress of the party. The nomination law of parliamentary elections of December 7, 1920, will not be used." Educational work will be extended, and the claim of socializing will be advanced.

Lyon & Healy
Apartment
Grand Pianos
Victrolas
Victor Records

Lyon & Healy Shops

Open Evenings—Charge Accounts
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City
ROSEVILLE: Telephone 1000
1015 Wilson Ave. near Sheridan St.
ROSELAND: Telephone 1000
1015 East 9th St. near Hills Ave.
CHICAGO

ESTABLISHED 1894
EUGENE M.
BORNHOFF
2837 WABASH 386
Special Sign Work
Brokers' Blackboards
"THE BOOKER" CHICAGO

WAGE SYSTEM IN
BRITAIN CHANGINGIndustry Is Showing Signs of
Gradual Modification of the
Relationship Between the
Employer and Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—British industry shows signs of a gradual change in the relationship between employer and worker. Modifications in the status of the man and woman in industrial undertakings are already taking place. It is satisfactory to note that the improvements which can be observed, though on the lines advanced by those who have attacked the capitalist system, are yet due, not to "agitators" or revolutionary propagandists, but to the initiative—largely speaking—of great employers of labor. Those familiar with the literature of the Guild movement will remember the book by S. G. Hobson entitled "The Wage System and the Way Out," in which this author (who is by the way the organizer of the Building Guilds in Great Britain) attacked the capitalist system on the ground that the status of the worker was a form of slavery (the term used was "wage slavery"). Though the analysis and reasoning employed in the book do not find universal agreement, it is still true to say that its emphasis upon the status of the worker, as distinct from his remuneration, was in harmony with much of the best political and social thought of today.

Democratization of Industry

Leading and responsible men are now to be found uttering arguments for the elevation of the employee to a higher level in the world of industry. The Archbishop of York, for instance, recently said, "Whether people liked it or not, the worker would increasingly demand in industry the same sort of a status that he had in citizenship. He would not consent to be a ruler in the state and a mere servant of industry."

One of the most significant features in conditions of employment today is the great extension of the practice of payment for holidays. It is well known that the Building Guilds have adopted the plan of treating every worker as a partner whose income is continuous, and not contingent upon the actual hours of work, fine weather, and other exigencies upon which the wage of building workers usually depends. But the development to which reference is here made is taking place in ordinary commercial enterprises.

It is estimated that at least 2,000,000 work people are now covered by agreements providing for certain annual holidays with pay. In some cases the method adopted is to establish a fund to which both employers and employees contribute, and the workers draw certain fixed sums for the various holidays. In other cases the firm makes a payment to the employees of a fixed amount, representing a certain number of days' wages, or, when pieceworkers are involved, of an amount calculated on average earnings.

Payment for Holidays
An official of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed said recently that they were conducting an inquiry into the extent and development of the system. The inquiries are not yet complete, but printing, lead manufacture, sugar refining, electricity supply, commercial road transport, match, export packing and process engraving are some of the industries in which employees are already granted an annual holiday with pay, as well as statutory holidays. The period of these annual holidays is in the main six days, and they are usually dependent on 12 months' service. For shorter periods of service, correspondingly shorter holiday is allowed. In addition, the majority of workers connected with railways, tramways and other public utilities are paid for annual, in addition to statutory, holidays.

The soap and candle trades, coco and chocolate, asbestos manufacturing, quarrying, cement, paper making, tin-box making, chemical, pen making, paint, color and varnishing, flour-milling and glove-making are among some of the more important industries which have adopted the policy of allowing—under various conditions—an annual holiday each year on full pay. In many of these cases, however, statutory holidays are not paid for. The Joint Industrial Council, covering the brush and broom trade, has made a recommendation urging all employers in the industry to grant a week's holiday with pay during the summer months, while the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers Association is among other large industries that are considering a similar proposal.

Employees Given Voice
It will be seen that the introduction of this system contains the germ of the idea of partnership. Admitted that the worker gets very little more than he pays for at present, yet it is obvious that once the practice of enjoying a holiday on full pay becomes general, and the feeling that he is part of the concern, even though to a limited extent, takes hold of the wage earner, there will be no bounds to the possible extensions of the innovation.

Wise employers are already seeking to interest their work-people in industry by giving them a voice in the arrangements and conditions under which they work, and by enlisting their help and cooperation. The wage system is undoubtedly undergoing gradual but far-reaching changes, and its worst evils are being subdued by the application of more humane ideals. The age of mastership is being replaced by the age of leadership.

COOPERATION AS A
POLITICAL ASSETSir Alfred Yeo Advocates the
Introduction of Christian Ethics
Into Popular Government

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Sir Alfred Yeo, Member of Parliament for one of the London districts, has been saying and writing some forceful things about the greater needs of public life. Sir Alfred is a notable figure in the House of Commons, and has had the pleasure of being the host to thousands of Americans who have listened to his historical review of the House and been personally conducted by him into all its secret places.

"Public life is a public trust," said Sir Alfred, "and in these days of tremendous change, when the old order of things seems to be closing its account and we stand upon the threshold of another and we hope better civilization, there cannot be a thinking person in England but feels the great and real need for leadership and guidance upon all matters of reconstruction and practical social progress."

Democracy at Cross Roads

"Democracy is at the crossroads. The public judgment the world over is confused, and naturally looks to government for a signpost to point it to a better and nobler state of living. There has never been a time when it was more necessary for members of the House of Commons to give the people a definite lead to establish the ideal of Christian fellowship. It is the legacy left to them by the colossal sacrifice of a million young men. 'The greatness of the Anglo-Saxon race is built entirely upon the principles of Christianity. We shall remain a great race and fulfill an even greater destiny if in this hour of transition we stand firm for the faith which for many centuries has been the foundation of our national character.'

Many people seem to think that a Member of Parliament cannot be a Christian. This is an unfortunate mistake, and in a measure tends to prove that we still have a large section of the community who are content only to throw stones and criticize those who are trying to do their best to make public life the clean thing that it should be. Our government is based entirely upon Christian ideals, and as such still takes a leading place among the governing systems of the world.

Everyone Grumbling
"It seems that every one is grumbling. Men in Parliament have to perform a thankless task to an apparently ungrateful community. It is always far easier to condemn than to cooperate. Let the critics of public life

show themselves a keen, healthy, optimistic interest in national affairs; we should very soon have normal conditions again with social and industrial stability. What the whole nation wants, in fact what the whole of the civilized world wants, is a change of heart and eyesight. This cannot be accomplished by any act of government. Bills cannot make a people more moral. Bills cannot build a new world. At best they are only the bills in a clean public spirit of Christian fellowship in every act of daily life.

"The great need of the hour is for the House of Commons to lead the country, not in a religious revival but in an economic revival based upon the foundation of Christian ethics. If one cannot take one's politics to one's religion, there is a tremendous need to take religion to politics. Wanted—a new body of men, Crusaders, possessed of a healthy discontent with the old order of things, who are righteously determined to interpret the needs of the age and make all things new."

Real Democracy Wanted

"We have had a political democracy and an industrial democracy. Both have failed because they could not establish a cooperative mind. We want a real democracy: to see in every human being the soul, and not the machine; to treat every human being, irrespective of rank and station, not as a cog in the wheel or as a pawn in the game, but as an indispensable member of the community."

"The solution to the world's unrest is a very simple one. It is not only the business of members of the House of Commons, but the serious business of all clean-minded citizens throughout the world. If we are to have a new world more near the Christian ideal, then let every man and woman help to build it. Stop all this useless scrambling and mischief making, this stupid and ruinous class hatred, this wicked exploitation and profiteering of war-broken men. A greater public honesty and integrity are essential for such a task. It can be done if we enlist the principles of Christianity for such active service. Then the horizon will soon loom with startling possibilities for social and a lasting peace. It is not enough for the members of Parliament to live and work as Christians, but let the whole nation go and do likewise."

NEW ZEALAND COAL
MINERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand's coal miners, who admittedly have very good working conditions already, have presented new demands to the mine owners. They ask for a six-hour day, a five-day week, the abolition of piece work, a minimum wage of £2 a week, the abolition of the afternoon shift, a fortnight's holiday each year on full pay, and an effective voice in the control of the industry.

If these demands were granted, the actual time spent hewing coal by the miner would average from 20 to 25 hours per week. The men have not explained exactly what they mean by an effective voice in the control of the industry, but their idea appears to be the control of mines by committees representing the owners and the workers. The employers have not hesitated in rejecting these demands, and New Zealand appears to be committed to another period of turmoil in the mining industry.

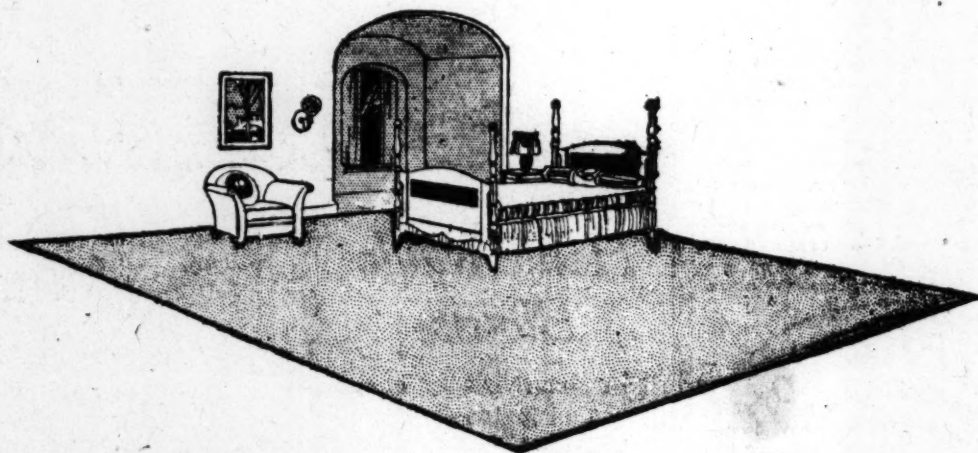
The public men of the Dominion are finding the coal problem a very hard nut to crack. The miners are the most militant branch of organized labor. The output of coal is declining year by year, owing to stoppages, strikes, deliberately slow work and general disorganization. New Zealand, with rich and easily developed coal fields of its own, is importing coal from Wales, Japan, Australia and the United States.

These conditions have been prevailing for a long time, and one obvious deduction is that private ownership of the mines is a failure. But then the government has mines of its own and they cause industrial discontent just as freely as the private mines.

It appears probable that sooner or later the government will be persuaded to take over all the mines and place them in the hands of a board of management, which will contain representatives of the workers. But before that happens, the mine owners will make another attempt to attain industrial peace by the path of industrial war. They are going to fight the miners' organizations in the time-honored way. The community at large watches developments with an uneasy conviction that coal will be scarce and dear for a long time yet.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

CHICAGO

Announcing Another Very Special Sale of Beauvais
Seamless Axminster Rugs

A very fortunate purchase much under the usual price makes possible this sale. These rugs are the well-known Stephen Sanford & Sons' seamless Axminster rugs, but there is a slight imperfection in the weave which in no way will affect the wearing qualities, but results in greatly lowering the pricing.

In Taupe, Mole, Blue, Rose and Green

The color choice is particularly wide, as may be noted, and includes very beautiful and harmonious shades of those colors most prominent in interior decorating. These rugs are to be had in the following sizes at the following prices:

27 x 54-inch size at \$3.85
4½ x 6½-ft. size at \$12.50
8½ x 10½-ft. size, \$37.50
36 x 70-inch size, \$6.50
6 x 9-ft. size at \$23.50
9 x 12-ft. size at \$42.50

Special Size—7½ x 9 Ft. is Priced at \$28.50

Seventh Floor, North.

Save for a Purpose
—Save by a Plan

A road to achievement—start with a savings account—Surplus Dollars saved NOW will work steadily and net greater returns every year. Open an account in our bank TODAY.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

O'CONNOR & GOLDBERG

O-G SHOES for MEN and WOMEN

are known by the discerning public to be
among the most

Original Creations of the Season!

"You possess the ORIGINAL MODEL
when you wear O-G Shoes!"

The retail business of the O-G Hosiery Departments is one of the fastest growing in America.

Seven O-G Stores for Men and Women in Chicago

Have You Opened an O-G Charge Account?

LOREN MILLER & CO.

4722-25 Broadway—Near Lawrence—Chicago



The Bride's Store

Every need is anticipated and displayed in attractive assortments in distinctive qualities.

Silk Fabrics Beautiful Laces
Frocks Traveling Suits Millinery
Footwear Home furnishings

CHICAGO

Walk-Over Shoe Stores

Men's and Women's Walk-Over Shoes

131 S. STATE STREET

Men's Shoes Exclusively

HAMILTON CLUB BLDG., 14 S. DEARBORN ST.

Women's Shoes Exclusively

4700 SHERIDAN ROAD



Rosenthals
31 South State Street
Chicago
Always up-to-date in stylish
Furs, Suits, Coats, Dresses,
Waists and Millinery

AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL RECOVERY IS SLOW

League of Nations Committee Afforded Real Opportunity to Succeed in Country Where Allied Governments Failed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—The financial committee of the League of Nations made good progress recently when it met in Paris to discuss the Austrian problem committed to its care by the council of prime ministers in London. The League's financial committee is in fact as strong and efficient a body as one could wish. It is not composed of officials of the League or of the governments concerned: it is a business committee. Sir Henry Strachey, the chairman, is well known in London, and achieved a wider fame by his plan for centralizing the banking system of South Africa, which was adopted and put into practice by General Smuts' Government. The members are for the most part leading bankers in their own country, and the committee as a whole commands more confidence than most bodies of the sort.

It worked very hard; usually from soon after 10 in the morning until after 7 at night. Anyone who has ever taken part in an international conference will appreciate that nine hours a day at this exceptionally trying kind of work are only possible if the task in hand inspires a good deal of enthusiasm and zeal. There is every reason why this should have been so in this particular case. For Austria provides a wonderful opportunity for the League; if it can succeed where the allied governments in concert have consistently failed for two years and more, the League will be entitled to a great gain in prestige.

Time Required for Solution

The results of these discussions are not very encouraging to those enthusiasts who would like to see the Austrian problem solved in a fortnight or a month. But the results are all the more hopeful, because they show that the practical possibilities and necessities of the situation are at last being faced courageously. The Austrian problem is not to be solved by wizardry; and now that practical men have begun to tackle it, there is greater prospect of progress just because no attempt will be made to take more than one step at a time.

The conclusions of the committee are roughly as follows: The rehabilitation of Austria can only take place by stages; and the first move must be made not in Paris nor in London but in Austria itself. So long as currency is as redundant as it is at present, it is no use attempting even to make a beginning. First, therefore, the printing press will have to be controlled, and an internal currency loan will have to be floated. There is little reason why such a loan should not be a success, if once people in Austria can be made to realize and believe that this is an essential preliminary to effective restoration later on. Next, when the currency has been purged, public finances must be controlled.

Economy Necessary

The Austrian Government has always been content to accept external control, if it was made a condition of help from the Allies. But it has been too tender-hearted to attempt even the beginnings of reform, by reorganizing and reducing the fantastic establishment of its civil service. Government servants will have to be reduced very drastically in number for the sake of limiting government expenditure; and the allied authorities will insist, after currency reform, that the permanent charges on the Austrian budget be reduced to a minimum, and that state servants no longer required should be pensioned off without further delay and given decreasing annuities in compensation. After currency reform and budgetary control there will still remain, for a period, a margin of necessary imports (chiefly food and coal) which Austria will not be able yet to pay for by the export of her produce. At present these imports are made on government account, and are the chief cause of

continued deflation. They are paid for largely by "selling out the currency," to borrow a term from Professor Cassel. It is not possible to dispense with these imports, or even, for the present, to reduce them; but they will have to be prevented—if Austria is ever to recover—from acting as a continual drain and upon the currency. No other way of doing this remains but to obtain a direct advance from the governments of the Allies.

The Final Stages

At this third stage in the program of reform, the League of Nations is therefore driven to fall back on government help. This has been until now the chief obstacle to any proposed scheme for Austria; but the financial committee hopes that if the first two stages of reform are successfully completed, the allied governments—with good reason—will be less reluctant than they are now to sanction the necessary advances. To propose an advance when Austria is already halfway toward recovery is a very different proposition from proposing an advance when the prospects of its being effective are so small.

This direct intergovernmental advance will have to be made without specified security. It can only be a general charge on the resources of the country, for the assets which the Reparations Commission has declared itself willing to release will be required for the fourth and final stage—the issue of Ter Meulen bonds. The Ter Meulen scheme will not be brought into operation until after comparatively normal conditions have been restored. First the currency reform and funding loan, second budgetary equation and fiscal control, third a direct advance for necessary food and raw materials, finally the Ter Meulen scheme to promote the normal activities of trade throughout the customary channels. Clearly, then, it will be some time before the credit scheme itself can be tested in practice.

LARGE SEIZURES OF WINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN DIEGO, California—Two raids recently made by R. F. Gusweiler, prohibition enforcement agent, and O. V. Sexson, deputy sheriff, resulted in the confiscation of 3546 gallons of wine. The wines are valued at \$13,411, are said to be more than a year old, and represent two of the largest seizures made in San Diego County.



The construction of Southwark Bridge

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW SOUTHWARK BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A notable addition to the bridges connecting old London with the great residential district lying to the south of the river will be made when the new Southwark Bridge is open for traffic. For many centuries London Bridge carried the whole of the heavy traffic across the Thames and played a part as important in the military history as in the civilian life of the City from Roman times. Invaders fought their way across the wooden structure to be driven back with heavy losses or to remain within the walls as conquerors. Merchants brought their pack horses and later their roughly wheeled vehicles laden with goods and foodstuffs along the Dover road, and across the ancient causeway which traversed the boundless marshes of Southwark to jostle each other on the bridge's narrow way, and from the City pilgrims set out to join the companies waiting at the famous inns to go to Canterbury, and while the bridge was thronged with these passing streams the river below was alive with wherry carrying foot passengers more rapidly from side to side.

But enormous as has been the recent growth of South London what was true of the river banks in those far-off centuries is true today. South London comes to the City, North London does not go to the wide district which it still described distantly as "over the water." "Over the river" was the expression used long ago, a term which remains in the name of an ancient church, St. Mary's Over the river or St. Mary's Over. It is true that for many centuries there were wealthy homes on the spacious wind-swept southern spaces. Romans had fine villas there whose remains are still discovered by occasional excavations. Rich religious foundations sprang up and sacred relics attracted pilgrims of a day. Great nobles had their homes there in Southwark's palmiest times. In the later centuries prosperous City men

built themselves homes on the slopes far to the south and numerous villages were scattered among the woods, spacious heaths, and orchards which extended far beyond the busy communities along the riverside. For hundreds of years Londoners found amusement at Bankside with its fairs, bear gardens, and theaters.

Southwark had for centuries an unenviable social record. It had dismal prisons, slum areas to which many a notorious rogue fled for safe refuge from the police, and in its later days it had the debtors' prison, the Marshalsea. But as a center of amusement it has long lost its vogue. Nobles and prelates have deserted it. Of all the great religious houses Lambeth Palace alone remains. The memory of others survives in some parish church or the name of some dismal street. Ecclesiastically it has gained in one respect. It has a bishop of its own and the Church of St. Saviour, formerly St. Mary's Over, its beauty dimmed by encroaching buildings, has become a cathedral.

Bermondsey retains and has developed its tanning industry, great railways have their centers here, trains crowded night and morning pass across the ugly bridges or tunnel beneath the river. The streets are alive with traffic, blocks of tenement houses, and congested areas contribute their workers to the warehouses, the transport firms, and the shops which supply the residents. But still it is mainly for North London that the southern lives. His district is complementary not self-contained.

The villas in their gardens or in the handsome residential streets, the miles of lightly built and cramped but comfortable little homes, the low-browed,

ugly houses of gray London brick which withstood so stoutly the attacks of enemy aircraft, the tenements, all are mainly dormitories for London workers. They send their owners and their lodgers by hundreds of thousands across and under the river every morning to London offices and shops and factories, and they get them back at night after the day's work is done or London's great amusement centers are closed. Sunday is the one day in the week when South London has its homes full. Meantime London north of the Thames knows, generally speaking, little of this great district. Its view is the immemorial one of the traveler who looks upon South London as a thoroughfare.

During the last hundred years, the growth of the southern population has been enormous. Wide stretches of heath and common have been preserved for the public, but the builders have swept away what else there was of field, and heath and orchard land, and the curious thing is that, with the exception of the railway bridges and the tunnels and the Tower Bridge, which stands as a gate to London, there has been so little increase to means of communication between the banks.

In 1750 began an activity that lasted

for 70 years. Until then London Bridge bore all the traffic. Then Westminster Bridge was built. Blackfriars Bridge came 19 years later, and between 1816 and 1819, when South London had only begun to realize its possibilities, Vauxhall, Waterloo and Southwark bridges were built. There was a good deal of opposition when a company proposed to throw this last bridge across the river where it was narrowest and deepest, and the river authorities protested that it would be an obstruction to navigation. But there was no doubt that some near relief was needed for the congestion of London Bridge a quarter of a mile away, and the promoters of the new bridge carried the day.

As an engineering feat, Southwark Bridge added laurels to the engineer whose father had entrusted him with the main part of the work. John Rennie had to comply with the condition that the arches should be as wide as possible, but his design for a three-arched bridge was severely criticized by experts who insisted that the bridge would not be stable. He made an iron bridge, incasing the piers with granite blocks of a size hitherto unused for such construction, and his ingenious scheme for bringing those blocks from Scotland was one of his earliest triumphs.

But the bridge in action was a disappointment. It was one of the last to exact toll from its passengers, and it was never popular. Readers of Dickens will remember that the iron bridge was a convenient place for rendezvous and conversation. London Bridge was carrying 45 times as much traffic as passed over the Iron Bridge. A writer in 1862 describes it as "enjoying the reputation of being one of the finest erections of the kind in Europe," but adds unkindly that "it is one of the most unfrequented spots in the universe." A resident recalls its unpopularity 30 years ago, when one frequently saw it quite deserted except for the policeman on duty.

The great trouble as far as vehicular traffic was concerned was the steepness of the approach, especially on the south side, where it was one in 18. When the bill for the new bridge was before Parliament it was said that an employer would dismiss any driver if he found that he had taken his horses across Southwark Bridge, and it was acknowledged that the time had come for a new structure.

The foundation stone of the Iron Bridge bears an inscription saying that it was laid at "the glorious termination of the longest and most expensive war in which the nation has ever been engaged." The necessities of a much greater war held up for two years the building of the new bridge. Labor and material were diverted to more urgent needs, and many a time the contractors must have felt deep apprehension lest the work already done should be bombed by the raiding Zeppelins or aeroplanes so busy along this stretch of the river.

Time alone will show whether the new bridge, which is a great improvement on the old, will attract the mass of traffic for which it is designed. In the period of its building the nature of that traffic has greatly changed. A large number of the horses who would have found the old gradient too steep have disappeared forever from the

London streets, to be replaced by the heavy motor vehicles whose day is only beginning, and the new motor buses require the wide roadway provided.

The old Iron Bridge was one of the largest cast iron bridges in existence. This larger one is of steel. The three arches through which river craft steered a tortuous way have been replaced by five arches to match those of the bridges on either side. The worst gradient of approach of one in eighteen has been reduced to one in thirty-four, which is much better than that on the south of London Bridge. Its width has been increased from 42ft. 6in. to 55ft., which allows for a 35-foot road and two footpaths of 10ft. The cost of the Iron Bridge was £800,000. The new one cost from £250,000 to £400,000.

TEMPERANCE STUDY IN SWEDEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—A splendid work has been going on for years in Sweden for the cause of temperance, and the Chancellor of the University has now recommended that "Royal Majority" in the government should seriously reconsider the questions of instruction in temperance and the abuse of tobacco and coffee in the schools, with a view of such instruction being left in the hands of the teachers in physical culture. This move of the Chancellor of the University is undertaken because, in the meantime, a plan has been prepared for the establishment of a college for physical culture, and in that connection the appointment of teachers in physical culture at all the schools. Instruction in temperance must not be lowered so as to become quasi-political business, but it must be undertaken by thoroughly efficient and capable teachers. Pending the building of a college for physical training, there should be no difficulty in finding suitable temporary premises.

PRINCE AXEL DESCRIBES TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—Prince Axel of Denmark, son of Prince Waldemar and a nephew of Queen Alexandra, recently delivered a lecture at Horten on his service trip to the United States. The lecture was well received, and was followed by a social function, during which the hope was expressed that the interchange of lectures amongst the Scandinavian royal navies might be continued. From Norway, Prince Axel proceeded to Sweden in order to repeat the lecture at Karlskrona, the chief Swedish naval center.

PROTECTION!

Moths feed on grease spots. Clean your clothes with Carbona before putting them away.



CARBONA
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to fabric or color. Cleans White Kid Gloves and Shoes, Silk and Satin Slippers, Fine Laces, Feathers, Men's Neckwear, Carpets, Rugs, Upholstered Coverings, and all fine materials. Cleans Talking Machine Discs—Purifies Toas—Cleans Automobile Upholstery—Cleans Typewriter Type and Machine—Cleans Piano Key Finger Marks—Loosens Chewing Gum from all fabrics—20c, 30c, 60c and \$1.00 bottles. All Carbons Carbona Products Co., 304 W. 26th St., N. Y. (Established over a quarter of a century) Carbona Fire Extinguishers, \$1.50 each

O-Cedar
Polish
30c to \$3.00 sizes—
For Your Furniture
Saves Time Work Money

For Your Floors
O-Cedar
Mop
Polish
\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 sizes

How DOES A FRENCH CHEF
Put the touch of genius into his dishes? He uses
A1 SAUCE



WATERTOWN

for smartness and comfort
A low Spring and Summer

LION Collar

UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., ALSO MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS, TROUSERS, ETC.

Nickerson
HARDWARE
Bat Ties for Collar-on Shirts



DOTS or stripes or plain colors and new, unusual conjoining of weaves and color designs for 65c to \$1.50. And, thinking of shirts, did you know we still cater to the conservative dresser who will insist upon starch cuffs?

We never stop winning friends for silk shirts, \$4 to \$10. You will want some when you see 'em.

NICKERSON
35 Boylston St.
245 Washington St.
BOSTON

Hand Made
Blouses
The Smart Blouse of the Season

These ultra smart hand made blouses are in great demand for wear with the tailored suit and the fashionable Tuxedo sweaters.

The showing includes very simple tailored models and others with dainty flit and Irish lace edges. One of the features of this blouse is the well fitting collar and cuffs. The materials are batistes and French voiles.

The prices are moderate, ranging from—
\$2.95 to \$15

Blouse Section
Klines
606-608 Washington thru to Sixth
ST. LOUIS

Not one of them wants to wait when Holsum Bread is on the table. It's the natural start for every meal—appetizing, delicious, good, wholesome food. Give your kiddies all the Holsum Bread they want and see how they enjoy it. Get Holsum Bread, fresh every day, from your grocer.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.



The Apparel of Youth and Springtime

ARE your Summer frills and finery ready?

A varied warm-weather wardrobe is collected here for your inspection. We have avoided two objectionable extremes . . . in style and price.

STIX, BAER & FULLER
ST. LOUIS, MO.

APPAREL OF QUALITY
for Men and Boys
A rare degree of individualized Service.
Exclusive, but not expensive
Werner & Werner
Quality Clothing
214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000

Walk-Over
Shoes
for Men and Women
Exclusive Women's Shop
515 N. Sixth Street
ST. LOUIS
Men's & Women's Shop
612 Olive Street
ST. LOUIS

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON PLEDGED
FOR BANK LOANS

Amount Held in Southern United States Is Estimated as the Basis for Agreement on Financing Shipments Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—About one-third of the cotton now held in the cotton belt of the south is pledged to banks for loans, according to replies received to the questionnaire sent out to all the cotton-producing states by the Federal International Banking Company (Edge Bank) here. The figures, which were sought in nine states as a basis for reaching an agreement between bankers, cotton planters and the War Finance Corporation as to a method of financing shipments of the south's cotton abroad, are 1,444,665 bales held in these states and 532,368 bales pledged for loans. Of the 1,977 questionnaires sent out to many cotton bales, 646 received a reply, 203 elicited partial replies, and 381 brought complete answers to all the questions.

These statistics show that of the cotton pledged to banks in these nine states, 105,233 bales are middling, or better; 228,728 bales are middling; 66,330 strict low middling, and 14,407 below middling. About half the cotton held averages long staple. Owners of 1,700 bales are willing to sell at present market prices; owners of 127,538 bales are willing to borrow up to 80 per cent of the present market level, and about two-thirds of the owners do not need, or are not interested in, loans on their cotton. Some surprise was produced in cotton circles here by this report, since the Federal Reserve Bank recently estimated that 60 per cent of the cotton in these nine southern states had been pledged to banks for loans.

Decrease in Acreage

Another preliminary report from correspondents throughout the cotton belt of the south, carefully collected, and the figures collected by several cotton firms in New Orleans, indicates that the decrease in acreage planted, or to be planted, in cotton this season is about 30 per cent as compared with the acreage figures furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture in July, 1920. A decrease of 30 per cent in the acreage, which is admitted to be a very conservative figure, means a loss of 10,708,000 acres, since 35,654,000 acres were planted last year. The acreage for the present year, on this basis, would be approximately 25,000,000, or somewhat less.

Causes assigned for acreage reduction by cotton planters, brokers, cotton associations, and banks in the cotton belt are:

"Unprofitable prices at which cotton is selling."

"Propaganda industriously conducted for months to convince farmers of the wisdom, not alone of curtailing acreage, but of diversifying their crops."

"Inability of the farmers to obtain the usual financial assistance from merchants and bankers."

"The following information also is given by the report prepared by so many brokers, bankers and planters from so many sources that it doubtless is quite accurate:

"The open winter gave the season for preparing land and planting an early start in the central and southern sections of the cotton belt, and planting commenced early in the more southerly sections of both the western and the eastern divisions of the belt. In the northern half, the weather was less favorable and planting started late. Much of the benefit to early planting has been lost, owing to the unseasonable weather during April."

The following table shows the indicated decrease by states in acreage for the crop of 1921, as compared with the acreage by states as given in the Department of Agriculture's report for July, 1920:

State	Acrea, '20	Acrea, '21
Alabama	4,500,000	3,000,000
Georgia	2,500,000	1,500,000
Florida	1,200,000	800,000
Arkansas	2,200,000	1,400,000
Mississippi	2,400,000	1,600,000
Louisiana	1,800,000	1,200,000
Texas	11,500,000	7,500,000
Arizona	2,300,000	1,500,000
Tennessee	700,000	500,000
Missouri	140,000	110,000
Oklahoma	2,800,000	1,800,000
California	540,000	400,000
(Arizona, etc.)	55,654,000	24,946,000

BANKERS TO AID COTTON MEN
NEW YORK, New York—Local bankers promised financial aid in exporting cotton at a conference with the committee of southern bankers and cotton exporters, Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, said after the meeting.

"The committee discussed," Mr. Meyer said, "the details of the plan for making effective the offer of the War Finance Corporation to make advances on cotton under contract for export in future months. It was expected that very considerable advances to exporters or to banks that are financing exporters would be made available from the War Finance Corporation under this arrangement, with corresponding relief to southern cotton spot markets and southern banking institutions."

"The committee also discussed the question of sales on credit to European countries in order that they may be able to purchase additional amounts of American products over and above what they are now able to buy for cash."

PLAN TO RESTORE
TRADE EXPLAINED

Outline of Scheme of Barter and Credit Aimed to Revive Finance and Commerce in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Explaining his scheme of barter and credit which he has evolved with other economists in an attempt to revive European trade, Sir William Petersen has contributed a series of articles to The Compendium.

In the first of these, which appears in the current number, he states that the main scheme is that of using pre-war banking and trading institutions, headed by British interests through an international agency in London, and by a method whereby par of exchange can be established, the financial and trading business of which Berlin in pre-war days was the center would now be focused in London, and an impetus given to British trade, and confidence restored for international trade between the countries of Europe.

By this means contracts which at present are impossible will be made, and exchange of goods will result. It should be noted that quickness of transit means saving of interest; security of transit, having of insurance; sterling basis of exchange means business.

Under these proposals, he contends, very little new machinery would be created, but the old organizations, which have fallen apart and become paralyzed, would be linked together and given new life and vitality with a new orientation through London.

If action on the lines of the above proposals were taken, Sir William considers that inter-European trade intercourse would revive, with resulting productivity and purchasing power in Europe, this being essential to the revival of British trade and employment. With increased productivity, prices in Europe, especially of foodstuffs, would decline and fluctuations would be minimized.

British exchange, especially with America, would become more favorable as a result of smaller import of food and raw material from America, and a bettering of the continental exchanges, which at present artificially depress British exchange.

With increased productivity, the United States of America, Political stability in central and eastern Europe would be strengthened, continental trade being the surest guarantee of continental peace.

There has been some trading in the packer hide market, but rather moderate when compared with the April spurt. The condition is partly owing to the packers' optimistic view of things, causing a firmer attitude, which may be subject to criticism.

Large sales since last report are as follows:

12,000 Jan to Apr by native cows 9 35
5,000 Jan to Dec 20 by native cows 11 37
2,500 Nov-Dec 20 ex-it nat str 9 36
4,000 Nov-Dec 20 ex-it nat str 10 36
3,000 Jan-Feb-Mar ex-it nat str 8 35
12,000 Jan-Feb-Mar High ex-light 7-11 32
Texas steers 7-11 32
1,500 Mar-Apr Buttridg steers 9 32
1,500 April Buttridg steers 10 33

While the market shows quite a bit of recovery since the close of April, prominent tanners feel that the packers are going faster than is commensurate with safety, as too much haste in advancing prices would check trading, unless, of course, the demand for finished leather should become normal, with flattering promises.

That the packers' position has been greatly improved goes without saying, and with a slaughtering much under that of a year ago must make them feel quite themselves again; at least they show more courage.

As a matter of fact, there are fewer hides in storage today than there appeared likely to be from the April point, so with a near to a clean-up on all grades excepting native steers, and native cows, the packers can see more clearly their entrance into the non-grubby season, with the feeling that the worst is over.

The future seems encouraging to all packers, but regular tanners believe it would be unfortunate if hide prices were to go higher than holders could maintain them for any reasonable time would spoil what confidence the tanners have in the present range of values, and shatter the feelings of all kindred trades that the stability in raw stock had at last been established.

Leather Markets
The conspicuous feature in the leather markets is the firmness of prices, and next in order is the sold-up condition of certain grades of upper leather, particularly that of colored calfskins.

Sole leather is moving daily, and tanners are encouraged by the increasing size of the average transactions. Briefly, the situation is as follows: Hemlock, first quality over-weight, is in good demand at 38 cents, seconds bringing 28 cents to 30 cents. Union backs, tannery run, light, and medium weights are active at 50 cents for steers and 45 cents for cows. Oak backs, clean and prime, sold at 55 cents last week, and bends, for the finders' trade, from 80 cents to 85 cents. The entire sole leather market looks better, acts better, and is better, and so are prices.

The calfskin market has assumed almost a normal aspect. Light weight skins, in tan and mahogany shades, are well sold up in the top grades at about 55 cents, though some tanners are asking an advance of 5 cents for futures. Blacks are quite prominent in the trading also, quotations ranging from 45 cents for the top selections down to 30 cents for job lots. Back finishes are over the rush, as their season is on the wane.

Chicago dealers report a growing demand for both colors and blacks, with more business in the heavier weights than the entire market are booking. Prices are much firmer for the better selections, and for choice tannages an advance of 5 cents is asked.

A noted improvement is seen in the call for side upper leather, more especially in the better qualities. Chrome tanned sides, in colors, lead the market in sales which are being booked at 35 cents for the choicest, and 28 cents to 30 cents for good seconds. Black chrome moves in a small way at 22 cents to 28 cents.

The glazed kid market is stronger than it appears. Raw goat skins took a decided jump last week in the foreign markets. Patina skins went from \$5.75 to \$7.25 per dozen skins, averaging 38 feet to the dozen. Brazilian skins were up from 55 cents to 65 cents per pound, average weight 16 pounds to the dozen, and Argentine skins advanced 10 per cent flat.

**UNITED KINGDOM'S
APRIL COMMERCE**
LONDON, England—A report issued by the British Board of Trade shows that imports into the United Kingdom in April this year, contrasted with those of a similar period last year, decreased £76,338,818 and exports decreased £29,452,422, which is another forward step toward restoring a trade balance. The comparative tables follow:

April—1921 1920
Imports £88,995,000 £166,338,818
Exports £59,807,000 £119,819,422
Excess imports 29,188,000 45,519,394
From Jan. 1 to April 30—
Imports £37,626,757 £96,758,645
Exports £27,653,784 £114,115,153
Excess imports 10,972,973 82,643,492

SHOE AND LEATHER
MARKETS REPORT

Manufacturers' Figures Firmer and Conditions Better, but Retailer Is Criticized for Taking High Price Public Pains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—It is quite evident that the wholesale shoe buyers are, on the whole, satisfied with the extent of the liquidation basis upon which manufacturers have settled for future operations. In a broad way this deflation averages 50 per cent from top figures prevailing during the war.

Some retailers, however, still continue their war-time course, or nearly so, dropping prices on obsolete styles, or shading them a little on others. Many of them seem determined to take advantage of the high views of consumers, whose idea of quality is based on high prices. Therefore, the manufacturer and wholesaler find their efforts to exploit business hampered by the unwise continuance of retailers in demanding a price which, in some instances, runs as high as 200 per cent above the invoice cost.

The Boston shoe manufacturing market is active in many departments. In a general way the factories are busy, and those specializing ladies' footwear are booking new business for July shipment only.

All grades are reasonably low in price, but in some departments has dropped too close to current stock quotations for any advances to go by unnoticed. Conservatism is still conspicuous, even among the larger buyers, so progress is but moderate.

Chicago, St. Louis, and other large shoe districts are credited with a surplus of men's and children's staple footwear, much of which has been thrown upon the market at a sacrifice, but modish shoes are sold ahead of receipts.

As a finale of the week's activities, now under consideration, it is no exaggeration to assert that the shoe business, country wide, is gradually developing into a condition dependable and safe for ordinary transactions, styles being the principal thing for buyers to watch.

Packer Hide Market
There has been some trading in the packer hide market, but rather moderate when compared with the April spurt. The condition is partly owing to the packers' optimistic view of things, causing a firmer attitude, which may be subject to criticism.

Large sales since last report are as follows:

Grade	Cts	Cts
12,000 Jan to Apr by native cows	9	35
5,000 Jan to Dec 20 by native cows	11	37
2,500 Nov-Dec 20 ex-it nat str	9	36
4,000 Nov-Dec 20 ex-it nat str	10	36
3,000 Jan-Feb-Mar ex-it nat str	8	35
12,000 Jan-Feb-Mar High ex-light	7-11	32
Texas steers	7-11	32
1,500 Mar-Apr Buttridg steers	9	32
1,500 April Buttridg steers	10	33

While the market shows quite a bit of recovery since the close of April, prominent tanners feel that the packers are going faster than is commensurate with safety, as too much haste in advancing prices would check trading, unless, of course, the demand for finished leather should become normal, with flattering promises.

That the packers' position has been greatly improved goes without saying, and with a slaughtering much under that of a year ago must make them feel quite themselves again; at least they show more courage.

As a matter of fact, there are fewer hides in storage today than there appeared likely to be from the April point, so with a near to a clean-up on all grades excepting native steers, and native cows, the packers can see more clearly their entrance into the non-grubby season, with the feeling that the worst is over.

The future seems encouraging to all packers, but regular tanners believe it would be unfortunate if hide prices were to go higher than holders could maintain them for any reasonable time would spoil what confidence the tanners have in the present range of values, and shatter the feelings of all kindred trades that the stability in raw stock had at last been established.

Leather Markets
The conspicuous feature in the leather markets is the firmness of prices, and next in order is the sold-up condition of certain grades of upper leather, particularly that of colored calfskins.

Sole leather is moving daily, and tanners are encouraged by the increasing size of the average transactions. Briefly, the situation is as follows: Hemlock, first quality over-weight, is in good demand at 38 cents, seconds bringing 28 cents to 30 cents. Union backs, tannery run, light, and medium weights are active at 50 cents for steers and 45 cents for cows. Oak backs, clean and prime, sold at 55 cents last week, and bends, for the finders' trade, from 80 cents to 85 cents. The entire sole leather market looks better, acts better, and is better, and so are prices.

The calfskin market has assumed almost a normal aspect. Light weight skins, in tan and mahogany shades, are well sold up in the top grades at about 55 cents, though some tanners are asking an advance of 5 cents for futures. Blacks are quite prominent in the trading also, quotations ranging from 45 cents for the top selections down to 30 cents for job lots. Back finishes are over the rush, as their season is on the wane.

Chicago dealers report a growing demand for both colors and blacks, with more business in the heavier weights than the entire market are booking. Prices are much firmer for the better selections, and for choice tannages an advance of 5 cents is asked.

A noted improvement is seen in the call for side upper leather, more especially in the better qualities. Chrome tanned sides, in colors, lead the market in sales which are being booked at 35 cents for the choicest, and 28 cents to 30 cents for good seconds. Black chrome moves in a small way at 22 cents to 28 cents.

The glazed kid market is stronger than it appears. Raw goat skins took a decided jump last week in the foreign markets. Patina skins went from \$5.75 to \$7.25 per dozen skins, averaging 38 feet to the dozen. Brazilian skins were up from 55 cents to 65 cents per pound, average weight 16 pounds to the dozen, and Argentine skins advanced 10 per cent flat.

**UNITED KINGDOM'S
APRIL COMMERCE**
LONDON, England—A report issued by the British Board of Trade shows that imports into the United Kingdom in April this year, contrasted with those of a similar period last year, decreased £76,338,818 and exports decreased £29,452,422, which is another forward step toward restoring a trade balance. The comparative tables follow:

April—1921 1920
Imports £88,995,000 £166,338,818
Exports £59,807,000 £119,819,422
Excess imports 29,188,000 45,519,394
From Jan. 1 to April 30—
Imports £37,626,757 £96,758,645
Exports £27,653,784 £114,115,153
Excess imports 10,972,973 82,643,492

ITALIAN BUSINESS
CONDITION BETTER

Reduction in Paper Money; Wholesale Prices Decline; Exchange Improvement Shows Stronger Economic Position

NEW YORK, New York—According to reports from Italy the Italian Government has reduced note circulation to 1,100,000,000 lire, from January 1 to March 31. Paper in circulation is 20,500,000,000 lire, or 500 lire per capita. It is believed 1920-21 will show a deficit in expenses over revenue of 4,000,000,000 lire. This is not considered excessive. At this rate it is the expectation that the 1921-22 budget should balance, with all expenses covered. These budget estimates include interest on external debt owing Great Britain and the United States, totaling 20,000,000,000 lire.

The Liberals are expected to win in forthcoming elections, greatly reducing the radical element in Parliament. There has been considerable reduction in the cost of living the past four or five months; the cost of bread, which was at the bottom of many Labor disturbances during the latter part of 1920, has been reduced, and the ration has become more plentiful.

Wholesale prices declined 10 per cent between November and March. Present prices are slightly less than five times the 1913 price range. A further evidence of improvement is seen in exchange quotations. On May 6 demand life closed at .0515, an appreciation of .0169 since January 1. The whole situation has so improved that the Italian National Institute of Exchange, the government instrumentality for regulating exchange, is giving much more liberty to individual importers and exporters. Italian products in every line except importation of grain and coal.

It is understood the government contemplates soon extending right of trading in grain to the individual trader. It will not relinquish its eminent right, but will remain in the field, in competition with the individual, so as to hold speculation in check.

As to exports from Italy are subject to license and payments must be made in currency of the importing country. The exporter must deliver to the Italian Government a draft covering the payment. The government pays the exporter the value of his invoice in lire, while it deposits in the country of importation the amount of the payment in its currency for benefit of the Italian Government. This money it uses for payment of grain and coal import.

In special cases the Italian exporter has had permission from the government to have the benefit of his export deposits to pay for imports essential to his particular business. This privilege has been greatly extended. Practically the only requirement remaining in full force is that exports be paid for in currency of importing country. It has not been the function of the institute to create or maintain the matter of exchange. This resulted and continues to result from the usual course of private business.

**LONDON MARKETS
GENERALLY DULL**
LONDON, England—Approach of the Whitsuntide holiday and unsettled labor conditions often talk about a reduction in the discount rate of the Bank of England on the stock exchange yesterday. The markets were listless.

Oil shares displayed strength in spots under the lead of Mexican Eagles, which were influenced by announcement of a new gusher. The stock moved up to 7. Shell Transport was 6 1/4.

Glit-edged investment issues were narrow and mixed. Continental loans were firm. The industrial department was irregular. Argentine rails varied. Consols for money 4 1/4. Grand Trunk 4 1/4. DeBeers 13 1/4. Rand Mines 2 1/4. Bar silver 35s. per ounce, money 4 1/4 per cent. Discount rates—short 4 1/2 per cent; three months 5 1/4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Currency	Rate	Parity
Sterling	\$2.94 1/2	\$4.8656
France (French)	.082 1/2	.0816
France (Belgian)	.082 1/2	.0816
France (Swiss)	.1782	.1769
Germany	.0519	.0504
Goldmark	.3560	.3558
German marks	.0155 1/2	.0148
Canadian dollar	.90 1/2	.902
Argentine pesos	.251	.250
Drachmas (Greek)	.0470	.0550
Pesetas	.1387	.1395
Swedish kroner	.2355	.2340
Norwegian kroner	.1575	.1555
Danish kroner	.18	.1750

UNFILED STEEL TONNAGE
NEW YORK, New York—The unfiled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation as of April 30, showing a decrease of 439,541 tons, brings the total decline in the unfiled tonnage since July 31, 1920, to 5,273,244 tons, a falling off of almost 50 per cent from the July peak of 11,118,468 tons.

MINNEAPOLIS RATE REDUCED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A reduction from 7 per cent to 6 1/2 per cent in the rediscount rate on agricultural and commercial paper by the Minneapolis Reserve Bank is announced by the Federal Reserve Board. The Dallas Bank is alone left with a 7 per cent rate on commercial paper.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION SALES
LONDON, England—The offerings at the wool auction sales on Tuesday amounted to 10,806 bales. It was a good selection and prices were firm and in sellers' favor. Home traders were active bidders for crossbreds.

GOLD MOVEMENT
TO UNITED STATES

Total Received in the Country From Abroad Is Estimated at About a Quarter of a Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—The deluge of gold from abroad continues to pour into the United States and the latest consignment, coming on the Mauretania, was more than \$8,000,000, making the estimated total, since the first of the year, approximately \$250,000,000 in yellow metal.

In the latest shipment there was \$5,000,000, said to be the first of a series to be made by Great Britain to aid in the retirement of its 5 1/2 per cent bonds maturing November 1 in this market. It was consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co., fiscal agents for the English Government.

The British maturity here this fall amounts to \$150,000,000 and is a 5 1/2 per cent secured loan dated November 1, 1916, the last half of an issue of \$300,000,000 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland notes, the first half of which was paid on November 1, 1919. Approximately \$45,000,000 of the notes have been purchased in the open market, retired and canceled. The balance is to be paid at maturity.

The same steamer several millions, which was deposited in the Reserve Bank. Total receipts by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on the present movement now amount to \$135,298,000.

The shipment on the Mauretania also included consignments of moderate amounts to the National City Bank and Barclay, Hayward & Co. La France brought eight boxes of bar gold for the Equitable Trust Company.

A shipment of \$6,325,000 arrived yesterday on the motor ship Sturholm from Gothenburg, Sweden. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 was consigned to the National City Bank.

The steamship Huron also arrived from Montevideo with two cases of gold valued at \$38,000, consigned to the National City Bank. The steamship Independent Brig arrived from Beirut with two packages of gold consigned to Huth Company.

Figures showing inflow and outflow of gold follow:

	10 days to April, '21	Jan to April, '21
Imports	\$48,159,905	\$248,431,499
Exports	176,241	4,985,837
Excess imports	47,983,664	243,445,662

During the periods in question none of the gold exported went to European countries. The largest amount, \$3,160,887, went to Mexico, \$697,830 to Canada and \$502,520 to Hong Kong.

The following shows leading sources of gold imports:

	10 days to April, '21	Jan to April, '21
France	\$16,164,110	\$83,668,485
Netherlands	4,110,770	8,498,888
Sweden	181,818	1,708,195
Un Kingdom-England	7,118,280	62,650,628
Total Europe	38,196,206	176,943,517
Canada	82,090	20,685,558
Mexico	158,000	1,708,195
Dutch West Indies	226,545	2,251,673
Total No America	71,147	28,644,937
Colombia	318,470	4,387,067
China	38,818	2,895,297
Total So America	424,396	7,540,433
China	1,098,132	10,783,851
British India	997,339	9,271,661
French East India	1,460,000	4,460,000
Hong Kong	1,600,000	4,445,545
Japan	2,208,234	2,208,234
Total Asia	8,046,135	23,900,842
Australia	2,900,237	2,900,237
Total	48,159,905	243,431,499

**LONDON STEEL AND
IRON EXCHANGE**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The deplorable condition of industry owing to the coal strike has reduced commercial activity to a minimum. An expansion in the volume of business offered from far eastern markets is a feature of the position, but under existing conditions practically all the orders placed go to French and Belgian works.

British manufacturers claim that unless a reduction in their fuel costs takes place they cannot quote low enough prices to secure export trade. The continental works appear fully alive to the precarious situation in which the British industry has been brought by the coal strike, and are quoting extremely low prices in order to obtain whatever business comes into the market. The demand for railway material, which was a feature of the situation a short time ago, seems to have temporarily relaxed, but recently an order for 10,000 tons of rails for Manchuria was placed in the United States of America, although a number of British houses competed.

In the home market business is at a standstill, and little hope can be entertained of a revival until the discounts to trade occasioned by the industrial troubles has subsided.

PIERCE-ARROW DEFICIT
BUFFALO, New York—A deficit after charges, depreciation and taxes, of \$489,502 is reported by the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1921. This compares with surpluses of \$355,310 in the previous quarter, \$717,265 in the corresponding period of 1920, and \$667,834 in 1919. The company's statement compares as follows:

FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
	Tues.	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.98½	\$3.97½	\$4.8665
Francs (French)...	.0838½	.0816	.1930
Francs (Belgian)...	.0835½	.0816	.1930
Francs (Swiss)....	.1782	.1769	.1930
Lire0519	.0505½	.1930
Guilders3560	.3558	.4020
Cassan255½		

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WISCONSIN HAS
TWO VETERANS

Badgers Expect to Make a Good Showing in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Tennis Meet This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MADISON, Wisconsin—Lawn tennis, like baseball and track, has been greatly handicapped at the University of Wisconsin due to adverse playing conditions. Coach G. E. Linden has been compelled to pick his squad of eight men largely through the ability shown by them during former years, since the work has been greatly restricted to indoors.

Although the Badgers may make a comparatively poor showing during the early season because of their late start, Coach Linden believes they will prove formidable contenders in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association meet at Chicago, May 26 to 28.

Two veterans are again available. They are W. M. Fanning '22 and R. C. Giffordson '22. Fanning is a "w" man in tennis, and was one of the Cardinals' mainstays last year. While Giffordson did not compete in the championship tournament, he showed up well in the doubles with Fanning in dual meets, and should prove a valuable team mate for the latter on this year's squad.

The Badgers have lost H. B. Taylor, captain of last year's squad, M. L. Brophy and L. A. Cox through graduation. Although their absence will be quite a loss, Coach Linden has in T. A. Tredwell '23, N. S. Aagesen '23, and W. T. Pickard '21, three newcomers who showed good form last year. Pickard is a senior who is coming out for the first time. As members of last year's freshmen team, Tredwell and Aagesen did exceptionally well in competition, and showed that they were of varsity caliber. They are among the four best men out for the team.

Other candidates who have made the squad are D. M. Bailey '22, W. R. Neisser '21, and E. P. Meyer '23. Neisser was on last year's varsity squad, and Meyer played on the freshman squad last year. Bailey, who is a transfer from Iowa State College, is eligible for the first time this year. The Conference schedule is as follows:

May 14—Northwestern University at Evanston; 15—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor; 21—University of Chicago at Madison; 26—Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championships at Chicago.

WASHINGTON LOSES
TO IOWA STATE NINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—Battling two pitchers for a total of 10 hits, Iowa State College defeated the Washington University baseball team here Monday by a score of 11 to 1. H. C. Morris '22, recruit right fielder for Iowa State, was the star of the game. In the second inning he drove in two runs with a hit and was responsible for two more scores in the eighth inning with a single. One hit and Washington errors gave Iowa State two runs in the first inning. Washington made its only score in the third.

In the last half of the fourth inning Capt. Montague Lyon '21 went into the box for Washington. He kept the Ames hits scattered for several innings, but in the eighth he weakened, allowing four hits which, combined with errors and bases on balls, netted Iowa State six runs. The support behind J. M. Bailey '23, Iowa State pitcher, was airtight until the ninth inning. Fast work by the Iowa State fielders kept the Washington hits down to four. Bailey faltered in the ninth, but two put-outs at third and one at first prevented the rally from materializing. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Iowa State... 2 2 0 1 0 0 6 2 10 2
Washington... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 6
Batteries—Bailey and Petty; Walker, DeBolt, Lyon and Thompson. Umpire, T. F. McPartland. Time—1h. 48m.

ANOTHER MEET FOR
BRITISH ATHLETES

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Princeton and Cornell universities have cabled to Oxford and Cambridge universities an invitation for a track and field meet to be held at New York on or about July 29. The American universities would combine their teams for the meeting and face a united team from the English institutions.

The meet, it was explained here, would take the place of two dual meets—one between Princeton and Oxford and the other between Cornell and Cambridge—which were proposed in a recent cablegram from B. G. D. Rudd, head of the Oxford University Athletic Club.

SECRETARY RUBEN
TO SAIL THURSDAY

NEW YORK, New York—Amateur athletic authorities, who will represent the United States at international sport conferences in Geneva and Lausanne this month, will sail from here within a few days.

F. W. Ruben, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, leaves tomorrow aboard the Mauretania, which also will carry the United States tennis team abroad for foreign championship competition. G. T. Kirby, president of the American Olympic Games Committee, sails on the Olympic Saturday, and J. B. MacCabe of Boston, Massachusetts,

settles another Amateur Athletic Union official, will follow soon.

A vast amount of work confronts these delegates, who will consider acceptance of records, recommendations for future sport programs and control. All three will attend the meeting of the Olympic games committees of various countries which will precede the conference of the International Olympic Games Committee. The International Committee will award the Olympic games of 1924, which it is generally expected will go to Paris.

MISSOURI DIVIDES
WITH KANSAS STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—The University of Missouri baseball team defeated the Kansas State Agricultural College nine Saturday by 6 to 1. The Black and Old Gold batsmen made 15 hits off George Hewey '21. Aggie pitcher, but a slow field held Missouri to 6 runs. The Kansas State hitting was kept widely scattered by J. E. Smith '22, the Black and Old Gold pitcher. The five hits came in five different innings.

Each team made a double play, the Aggies in the ninth inning and the Black and Old Gold in the sixth. The latter play was an unusual one. With one man out, E. L. Griffith '22 was on first base and W. E. Dickerson '21, the next man to bat, hit a fly to Robert May '21, Missouri shortstop, who dropped it purposely. He threw the ball to the first baseman, who also dropped the throw purposely. This made Dickerson safe, but forced Griffith to try for second base. He was forced out, but Dickerson, thinking that he had been out at first, started away, and Lam ran over and tagged him for the third out. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Missouri... 2 1 1 0 1 0 0 6 15 0
Kansas State... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 2
Batteries—Smith and Keller; Hewey and Gulliford. Umpire—Quigley. Time—1hr. 57m.

The Aggies won their first game of the season Friday when they defeated Missouri, 7 to 2. The Aggies assumed an early lead, scoring one run in the first inning, another in the second and still another in the fifth before the Black and Old Gold scored a single run. The Black and Old Gold scored their two runs in the sixth inning when W. E. Williams '22 singled, and stole second base, and C. J. Lowrance '21 scored him with a single. Lowrance scored the second run when J. Fulbright '21, was safe on the error of E. L. Griffith '22. The Aggies scored two runs in the seventh inning when T. F. Picklin '22, the Black and Old Gold pitcher, became unsteady and gave three bases on balls. A. L. Luther '22, sent in to relieve Picklin, could not locate the plate and forced in a run. E. R. Cowell '21 had already scored, after getting a base on balls, and Griffith was safe on a fielder's choice. Again in the eighth inning the Aggies combined four solid singles for two runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Missouri... 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 7 6 3
Missouri... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 2
Batteries—Otto and Gulliford; Picklin, Luther and Simpson. Umpire, Keller.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
WASEDA UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—In opening the fifth international series of baseball games with Waseda University of Tokyo, Japan, yesterday, at Stagg Field, University of Chicago scored a 4-to-2 victory.

Both teams played creditable baseball, each getting seven hits and fielding with fair consistency. Goro Taniguchi, the Japanese pitcher, struck out five men, which was equal to the record made by H. O. Crisler '21. The Japanese were at a disadvantage in base running. They hesitated to slide, and became excited when caught between bases. Crisler's three-base hit in the third inning resulted in the run that started Chicago scoring. Waseda's runs were made in the first and ninth innings. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 7 0
Waseda... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 7
Batteries—Crisler and Yandley; Taniguchi and Kuhl. Umpire—Edwards.

AMERICAN GOLFERS
ON HOYLAK LINKS

LONDON, England—The United States amateur golfers, who have arrived here to compete in the British championship, which starts May 23, got right down to practicing almost immediately after their arrival. They proceeded to the Hoylake links and played a round Monday. They were followed by large galleries and gave a fine display of golf. All the players expressed themselves as delighted with the course, and spectators expressed admiration for their performance.

R. T. Jones Jr. and Dr. P. M. Hunter defeated Francis Outmet and F. J. Wright Jr. 2 up in 18 holes. Jones completed the round in 80, Outmet in 79, Hunter in 80 and Wright in 83. W. C. Fowkes Jr., J. P. Guilford and J. W. Platt played together. Guilford made an 80, while the other two men had 82s.

AMERICANS WIN, 9 TO 2. RANLACH, England—Members of the United States polo team, comprising C. C. Rumsey, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., J. W. Webb and Devereux Milburn, in a practice game Monday won by a score of 9 goals to 2 against a team made up of the British players, Colonel Dunbar and Major Barrett, and the American players, E. W. Hoppling and L. E. Stoddard.

G. H. RUTH SCORES
NINTH HOME RUN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	15	7	.683
Washington	12	9	.571
New York	10	8	.556
Detroit	12	11	.522
Boston	8	8	.500
St. Louis	7	12	.400
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
Chicago	6	12	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Chicago 6, Boston 1	New York 2, Detroit 1
Washington 9, Cleveland 7	Philadelphia at St. Louis (postponed)

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago
New York at Detroit
Washington at Cleveland
Philadelphia at St. Louis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three eastern clubs met the western teams of the American Baseball League for the first time this season yesterday. G. H. Ruth scored his ninth home run of the season which defeated the Detroit Tigers by 2 to 1. This time last year Ruth had only made his third and fourth home runs. C. W. Mays, New York pitcher, held the Tigers to five scattered hits. The Red Sox lost their first game of the series with Chicago, who won by 4 to 1. U. C. Faber, Chicago pitcher, held the Red Sox to six hits and also threatened a shutout until the eighth inning, when Boston scored their only run of the game. Cleveland lost their first game with Washington when they failed to overcome the early lead set by the Senators. Washington scored five runs in the opening inning. The World Champions threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they drove J. Shaw from the pitcher's box and scored five runs. The Philadelphia v. St. Louis game was postponed.

NEW YORK IS WINNER
DETROIT, Michigan—G. H. Ruth's ninth home run of the season defeated Detroit yesterday, 2 to 1. Ruth drove one of J. B. Middleton's offerings into the centerfield bleachers in the first inning, scoring Roger Peckinpaugh ahead of him. C. W. Mays, pitching for New York, held Detroit to five scattered hits. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0
Detroit... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 0
Batteries—Mays and Schang; Middleton, Hollings and Bassler. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

CHICAGO BEATS THE RED SOX
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago won yesterday's game from the invading Boston Red Sox 4 to 1. U. C. Faber pitching for Chicago, held the Red Sox to six hits and threatened a shutout until the eighth, when Boston scored their only run. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 0
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 2
Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Bush, Russell and Ruel. Umpires—Owens and Chell.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

WASHINGTON WINS, 9 TO 7
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland failed to overcome Washington's early lead in yesterday's game and lost, 9 to 7. Washington opened their first game of the season in the West by scoring five runs in the first inning. Cleveland threatened to tie the score in the seventh inning, but were stopped after they had driven J. Shaw from the box and scored five runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 14 0
Cleveland... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 12 3
Batteries—Shaw, Acosta and Garrity; Uhl, Bagby, Caldwell, Oldenwald and O'Neil, Nunamaker. Umpires—Wilson, Nallin and Dineen.

terday, 4 to 2. Chicago hit S. F. Baumgartner, who opened the game for Philadelphia and drove him from the box in the second inning. J. Keenan, who followed Baumgartner, was also driven from the box in the eighth. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago... 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 8 0
Philadelphia... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 7 3
Batteries—Alexander, Freeman and O'Parrell; Baumgartner, Keenan, Weinert and Peters. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

PITTSBURGH BEATS BOSTON
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pittsburgh won its first game in the east yesterday 5 to 2. Pittsburgh scored twice in the fifth inning, then drove Joseph Oeschger Jr. from the box in the eighth when they scored three more runs. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 5 9 1
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 0
Batteries—Cooper and Schmidt; Oeschger, Scott and O'Neill. Umpires—Brennan and Emmelle.

ST. LOUIS BEATS THE GIANTS
NEW YORK, New York—The New York Giants lost their first game of the season with St. Louis 7 to 6. Both teams opened the game with heavy hitting and each scored three runs in the first inning. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis... 3 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 6 11 2
New York... 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 11 3
Batteries—Feltus, Goodwin, North and Dillhoefer; Neft, Salter, Ryan and Smith.

BROOKLYN WINS, 6 TO 2
BROOKLYN, New York—Brooklyn added another victory to its credit by defeating Cincinnati yesterday, 6 to 2. Brooklyn out hit the Reds, driving Adolfo Luque from the box in the seventh inning. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn... 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 6 11 1
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8 2
Batteries—Ruehrer and Miller; Luque, Napier and Hargraves. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

ALBERT BOS WINS
BILLIARDS TOURNEY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Albert Bos, a Dutchman, proved successful in a billiards tournament, called the World's Amateur Championship, held here recently, when he headed the final standing with four victories to his credit. The style of play was "au cadre de 45 cms. a deux coups," the cloth being marked out with lines drawn from end to end and side to side at a distance of 45 cms. from the edges of the table. Thus are formed eight divisions, leaving a clear rectangular space in the middle of the cloth. A player may not take more than two shots in one of these divisions unless one ball at least be hit out therefrom. This rule does not apply to the big division, or rectangle in the middle of the table.

The tournament was held under the auspices of the Federation Française des Amateurs de Billard, the governing body of French amateur billiards. Competitors were more remarkable for quality than quantity, and the favorite was Charles Faroux, a French exponent of no small renown. There were only five entries, and Bos showed marked superiority from the very first. He furthermore confirmed the good opinion formed of him in the course of the tournament by defeating later Roger Conti, a French professional billiards player. As already mentioned Bos gained the victory with a total of four wins, and the man next to him was Faroux, whose sum of successes amounted to three. This was one better than another Frenchman, Albert Corty, whilst fourth on the list came H. J. Robyns, a Dutchman, with but one victory to his credit. This compared favorably, however, with the showing of Hypolite Blanc of France, who brought up the rear with only one victory. The highest break in the tournament must also be credited to Bos, who ran up 132, the next best to this being Faroux's 149.

NEW SCOTCH RECORD
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Miss Hilda James, a British and world's ladies' swimming record-holder, made an attempt at Glasgow recently on the 200-yard Scottish ladies' record of 2m. 50s., held by Miss Belle Moore, and was successful in taking off 2-5s. from that time. She swam splendidly and subsequently gave an exhibition of the "crawl" and other methods of swimming. Miss James also visited Paisley and Edinburgh.

Open Season
For Sport Clothes

GOLF SUITS and the handy Raincoat—Separate knickers or a pair or two of white flannels or knitted Sport Coats in as many colors as you'd like to be seen in.

Pick your share now while quantities are plenty.

The folks at home are already looking club-ward, camp-ward, shore-ward and summer cottage-ward.

Moderate prices for Quality and Correctness.

Scott & Company

340 Washington Street, Boston

INTERNATIONAL
SEASON IS OVER

Rugby Football Series Is Won by England for the Sixth Time—English and French Teams Are the Strongest

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY FOOTBALL STANDING

	W	L	D	For	Agst.	Pts.
England	4	0	0	61	9	3
France	2	2	0	32	32	4
Wales	2	0	0	29	26	4
Scotland	1	3	0	22	38	2
Ireland	1	3	0	19	49	2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The International Rugby football season of 1920-21 concluded with the match between France and Ireland at Colombes, and one is now able briefly to survey the doings of the various national sides during the campaign just finished. First and foremost there can be little doubt that two countries, at least, of the five engaged, may look back upon the international series with outright resource with comparatively strict orthodoxy and kicks a remarkable length. His tackling is certain and his fielding beyond reproach. The captain of the French team is René Crabos, whose presence in the three-quarter line insures dash and understanding. The defection of Philippe Struxiano, originally selected to captain the team, did much to weaken the side, but capable substitutes were found, and France was able to field a powerful team. A remarkable happening was the manner in which the Frenchmen rectified mistakes. For instance, against Wales the French forwards appeared to know not even the elements of scrummaging and forward play in general, but when England was encountered later a different tale had to be told. The French forwards showed knowledge of the finer points of the game, were blended together as a sound whole and did as much if not more to disconcert their opponents than had the packs of Ireland and Scotland. The results of individual games are as follows:

England defeated Wales, 18 to 3.
France defeated Scotland, 3 to 0.
Scotland defeated Wales, 14 to 5.
England defeated Ireland, 15 to 0.
Wales defeated France, 12 to 4.
Ireland defeated Scotland, 9 to 8.
Wales defeated Ireland, 6 to 0.
England defeated France, 18 to 0.
France defeated Ireland, 20 to 10.

PRINCETON GOLFERS
DEFEAT HARVARD 7-2

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Led by Capt. J. S. Dean '21, the Princeton varsity golf team disposed of another intercollegiate rival Monday when the Tigers defeated Harvard varsity at the Garden City Golf Club links by a score of 7 to 2. Princeton won 5 of the 6 singles matches and 2 of the 3 four-somes.

Gerald Henderson '21 was the only Harvard player able to win an individual contest and he defeated W. B. Sparks '23 by 2 up. Captain Dean of Princeton easily defeated Capt. F. McN. Bacon '21 of Harvard 5 to 4. Paired with R. A. Haight '21, the Tiger captain, defeated the Harvard captain, paired with C. W. Baker '22, 4 and 3. The summary:

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES
Capt. J. S. Dean, Princeton, defeated Capt. F. McN. Bacon, Harvard, 5 and 4.
R. A. Haight, Princeton, defeated C. W. Baker, Harvard, 3 and 4.
R. L. Wintringer, Princeton, defeated Durham Jones, Harvard, 1 up.
E. B. Carruth, Princeton, defeated H. B. Snelling, Harvard, 4 and 3.
Gerald Henderson, Harvard, defeated W. B. Sparks, Princeton, 2 up.
H. H. Paddock, Princeton, defeated C. F. Havemeyer '22, Harvard, 2 and 1.

FOURSOMES
Capt. J. S. Dean and R. A. Haight, Princeton, defeated Capt. F. McN. Bacon and C. W. Baker, Harvard, 4 and 3.
Durham Jones and H. B. W. Snelling, Harvard, defeated R. L. Wintringer and E. B. Carruth, Princeton, 1 up.
W. B. Sparks and B. H. Paddock, Princeton, defeated Gerald Henderson and C. F. Havemeyer, Harvard, 2 and 1.

Switzerland

To the thousands of Americans who will visit Europe this year, Switzerland, still smiling in the sunshine of lasting peace, extends a hearty welcome. There, in that miniature paradise amid an everchanging panorama of wondrous views, you can find recreation and rest—and the cost of living not appreciably increased.

You are invited to take advantage of our free information service, which includes useful travel literature. "Select Collection" free on receipt of ten cents to cover postage.

Official Agency of
THE SWISS FEDERAL RAILROADS

PRINCETON HONORS
ALBERT EINSTEIN

Degree Conferred by University
on Distinguished Physicist,
Who Begins Series of Lectures
on His Theory of Relativity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Before a
gathering of prominent scholars, John
Grier Hibben, president of Princeton
University, on Monday conferred the
honorary degree of Doctor of Science
upon Prof. Albert Einstein.

Mr. Hibben made a short opening
address in German, in which he for-
mally welcomed Professor Einstein to
the university. This was followed by
the formal Latin salutatory speech
delivered by Dean West of the Gradu-
ate College.

Professor Einstein then gave the
first of a series of five lectures on
his theory of relativity.

"In your writing," said Mr. Hibben,
"you have with infrequent thought ap-
peared upon the possibility of a finite
and yet unlimited universe. Whether
this universe is finite or infinite it is
not for me to say. Certainly, how-
ever, there is a world which has no
limits whatever. This is the world of
the spirit, to which you belong by
unquestioned right."

Meaning of Relative Motion

"What we mean by relative motion
in a general sense," said Professor
Einstein, "is perfectly plain to every-
one. If we think of a wagon moving
along a street we all know that it is
possible to speak of the wagon at rest
and the street in motion, just as well
as it is to speak of the wagon in
motion and the street at rest. That,
however, is a very special part of the
ideas involved in the principle of relativity.

"The question is this: Is there any
unique state of motion—we can speak
of it in that general way—which cor-
responds to absolute rest? Is there a
certain thing which we can speak of
and say that it is absolutely at rest?
The answer involves the whole theory
of relativity.

"In the ordinary treatment of me-
chanics, we know that we can speak
of all systems, if they are moving with
respect to each other in uniform and
rectilinear motion, as equivalent sys-
tems. The laws of mechanics are just
the same, if we refer them to a system
which is moving with uniform and
rectilinear velocity with respect to
another system. If, however, we refer
to a system which is moving with a
rotational motion with respect to
another system, then it is well known
that the laws of mechanics are not the
same as they are when referred to a
system at rest.

An Inertial System—
"What we mean by an inertial sys-
tem, then, in the special theory of
relativity, is a system which moves
with respect to another system with
a uniform velocity in a straight line.

"In other branches of physics, par-
ticularly in the theory of electricity
and optics, this question of whether all
systems known as inertial systems are
equivalent to each other is the one
which has been of the greatest impor-
tance. Earliest developments in the
theory of optics and of electro-magnet-
ism led to the belief that there was
one system which had unique prop-
erties and which we could consider as
being absolutely at rest, and that sys-
tem we ordinarily spoke of as the
ether. But it is now known that it is
known that we get into difficulties in
accounting for certain experimental
results. And so we make two state-
ments, or state two laws, and try to
find out how nearly our experimental
results agree with the consequences
of these laws. These two laws are
what we call, first, the principle of
relativity, which states that all inertial
systems, that is, all systems which
move with uniform and rectilinear
velocity with respect to each other,
are equivalent in expressing the laws
of natural phenomena.

"The second law is the law of
conservation of the velocity of light.
Now these two laws are experimental
laws; the experiments which prove
these are indirect, but they are hy-
potheses which we make and then we
try to find out how nearly all phys-
ical phenomena fall in with them.

Striking Contradictions

"There are first of all certain very
striking contradictions between these
two principles and the principles de-
rived from the assumption that there
is one system which has the unique
properties of being absolutely at rest.
The simplest way to think of it is to
suppose that you start a ray of light
referred to a system which we can
say is absolutely at rest. Say that it
goes a distance C in one second. If
it is referred to a system which is
moving with the velocity V, then re-
ferred to the second system it would
travel with a velocity of C plus or
minus D, depending upon whether it is
moving in the direction V or opposite.

"That, however, which is a con-
tradiction to the principle of relativity
is a system which has the unique prop-
erties of being at rest, is directly in
contradiction to the principle we
stated of the constancy of the velocity
of light.

"Now, this is capable of experi-
mental verification, and it was tested
by the famous experiments of Mich-
elson, who measured accurately the
velocity of light when traveling in the
direction of the earth's motion and
also traveling at right angles to the
direction of the earth's motion. Ac-
cording to our ordinary ideas, we
would expect to find a difference in
velocity of light in the two cases.
Michelson found absolutely no differ-
ence. And therefore there is a con-
tradiction between the two principles
that we stated, the principle of relativity
and the principle of the con-

OBEDIENCE TO LAW
IS SEEN AS ISSUE

Superintendent of Massachusetts
Anti-Saloon League Analyzes
the Opposition to the State
Dry Enforcement Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The chief
opposition to the enforcement code now
pending in the Massachusetts
Legislature comes from two groups—
the first composed of those who are,
consciously or unconsciously, slaves
to the drink habit; the second, of
those who care more for what they
term their "personal liberty" than they
care for the welfare of humanity.

Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent
of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon
League, is a representative of the
Christian Science Monitor.

Measured Lengths

"Now there is another assumption
which we have made in our ordinary
ideas, and that has to do with mea-
sured lengths. We ordinarily suppose
that the length of an object that we
measure is wholly independent of its
state of motion. That, however, is
purely an assumption and whether it
is so or not will have to be tested
by the consequences of the special
theory of relativity.

"Everything comes to this. We re-
fer all physical phenomena to a sys-
tem of coordinates and to a way of
measuring time. Suppose that we
have our physical phenomena referred
to some particular system of coordi-
nates. The special theory of relativity
states that physical phenomena re-
ferred to any other system of coordi-
nates which are moving relatively to
our first system with uniform and
rectilinear motion must be expressed
by exactly the same laws. And that
statement enables us to find out what
measured lengths in one system will
be when measured with respect to
our second system. It also enables
us to find out how measured time in
one system will come out when mea-
sured in respect to another system.

"The thing that we have to do is
to express mathematically the relation
between the coordinates and time
measured in one system, which we can
say is at rest, and another system
which is in motion. It was Lorentz
who first found how all measurement
of lengths and time referred to one
system must be expressed when we
wish to refer them to another system.
"And that, then, is the principle of
relativity which states that the laws
of all physical phenomena must be
of the same form when referred to
two different systems which are mov-
ing relatively to each other with uni-
form rectilinear velocity."

DRURY GOVERNMENT
COMPLETES SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario—The Drury
Government, which, it was forecasted,
would not last more than six months,
has successfully completed its second
session. The Lieutenant-Governor of
the Province, in proroguing the sec-
ond session of the Fifteenth Ontario
Legislature, was able to state in his
speech from the throne that the de-
liberations of the assembly "have been
marked by a confidence which makes
for the strength and success of the
community." Altogether the session
which has just concluded lasted 63
days, or eight more than last year.
No fewer than 143 new bills were en-
acted.

During the session temperance mat-
ters were discussed at great length.
It is anticipated that federal enact-
ment based on the referendum recently
taken will materially assist the en-
forcement of the Ontario Temperance
Act. It was believed, however, that
there were some gaps to be stopped in
connection with that act; conse-
quently the Attorney-General brought
in a bill, which was passed by the
House, giving to license officers the
right to search boats for liquor. The
act was also amended so that persons
found guilty of its violation may ap-
pear from the finding of a magistrate
to a county judge, who shall try the
case on the evidence given before the
magistrate. The Attorney-General
successfully opposed allowing new
evidence to be taken at the appeal,
because it was believed that it would
be giving an opportunity to boot-
leggers and rum-runners to concoct
evidence to defeat the Crown.

Farmer members of the Legislature
have reason to congratulate themselves
on the amount of legislation favorable
to rural districts that was passed by
the House. Outstanding among all
such bills were those which provided
for a system of rural credit, under
which both short and long-term loans
may be arranged. Much attention was
given to the problem of extending
hydro-electric power to the rural dis-
tricts.

Police magistrates were put on a
salary basis instead of on the old fee
system. Crown attorneys in the larger
cities will henceforth be required to
give up their private practice. Women
are made eligible for the magistracy
bench in the larger centers. Among
other important measures enacted
was one that will require children to
make financial provision for parents.
A reformation scheme was approved.
The registration of clergymen and
others authorized to solemnize mar-
riage will hereafter be required. Other
acts provide funds for the de-
velopment of northern Ontario and to
facilitate land settlement.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW
IS SEEN AS ISSUE

Superintendent of Massachusetts
Anti-Saloon League Analyzes
the Opposition to the State
Dry Enforcement Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The chief
opposition to the enforcement code now
pending in the Massachusetts
Legislature comes from two groups—
the first composed of those who are,
consciously or unconsciously, slaves
to the drink habit; the second, of
those who care more for what they
term their "personal liberty" than they
care for the welfare of humanity.

Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent
of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon
League, is a representative of the
Christian Science Monitor.

"We find men of wealth and social
position in both these groups. Some
of these, in defiance of the law, set
up stills in their back Bay residences
and even boast of the quality of the
moonshine they produce. These men
hold up their hands in horror at the
soap-box exponent but at the same
time claim the privilege of violating
such laws as are repugnant to them
personally.

"The issue today is clearly one of
obedience to law rather than of the
wisdom of prohibition. The 'high
brow' law breaker deserves more
severe condemnation than his unedu-
cated brother upon whom he so often
looks with contempt."

Unfavorable Impression

Referring to the remonstrance
against the pending code filed with
the Senate by certain prominent men
purporting to represent the Consti-
tutional Liberty League, Mr. Davis said:
"Those who were present at the hear-
ing on this measure will recall the
pitiable appearance made by the re-
presentative of this organization. His
ignorance regarding the bill itself as
well as his increasing embarrassment
when questioned by members of the
committee, left a distinctly unfavorable
impression on those present.

"The remonstrance, if correctly re-
ported in the Boston press, states that
the bill was originally drawn by the
attorneys of the Anti-Saloon League,
men living in other states, who have
no stake in Massachusetts and are
indifferent to its good name, etc.

"If all the other statements are
equally false, the remonstrance falls
flat. The fact is that the bill was
drawn by Massachusetts citizens and
approved by an overwhelming ma-
jority of the Committee on Legal
Affairs—all lawyers and men of good
repute that they were selected by
their respective constituencies to
serve them in the General Court.

"Regarding the popular demand for
this bill, it has the hearty endorse-
ment of the Massachusetts Federation
of Churches, the State Federation of
Women's Clubs, the League of Women
Voters, the Parent-Teachers Associa-
tion, as well as of the great consti-
tution represented by the Anti-Saloon
League.

Relatively Small Opposition
"In opposition we find a relatively
small number of high-brow personal
liberty defenders.

"It should not be forgotten that the
women of the state are thoroughly
aroused on this issue. They are be-
ginning to learn how to use their
votes effectively and from the stand-
point of political expediency alone it
will no longer be wise for legislators
to disregard or lightly to esteem the
interest of the home and the child,
even although men who are afflicted
with social stigmata remonstrate
and protest.

"The Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children reports that pro-
hibition has resulted in a ratio of de-
crease of 42.3 per cent in the number
of cases handled by this society in
which intemperance is the chief factor.
A policy which produces such results
appears very strongly to the women
of the Commonwealth."

With reference to the statement of
the Constitutional Liberty League to
the effect that the New York experi-
ence thus far shows the courts con-
gested with cases most of which can
never be reached, Mr. Davis said:
"No parallel exists between the present
New York situation and that which
would result from the passage of the
pending Massachusetts code. It was
true that during the first few days
under the New York code a very large
number of arrests were made but the
number of such arrests daily decreases
as the difficulty in securing evidence
increases. Then too, the City of New
York has a population of approxi-
mately 6,000,000 or about twice that
of the entire State of Massachusetts.

Situation in New York Courts

"While New York City has magis-
trates' courts, courts of special ses-
sions, courts of general session, su-
preme courts, police courts, courts of
the City of New York and one or two
others of original jurisdiction, the
trial of liquor cases is apparently all
forced into the courts of general ses-
sions, the judges of which do not dif-
fer materially in number from the
number sitting in the Superior Court
in the City of Boston, which has only
about 750,000 population.

"I understand that Governor Miller
has suggested supplementary legisla-
tion which would give the courts of
special sessions jurisdiction and en-
sure a summary trial without the
necessity of impaneling jurors in all
cases. I am also told that the district
attorneys in New York seem to be
unanimous in the opinion that the en-
actment of such a bill would entirely
do away with any congestion in the
courts. This bill would put New York
in about the same relationship to these

cases as Massachusetts would be under
the proposed state code.

"The claim made by the opponents
of House Bill 1615 that the passage of
this measure would mean increased
taxation, is very misleading. The fact
is that the increased revenue to the
State resulting from fines for violation
of the law would more than offset any
increased expense. At present a very
large percentage of such cases are
tried in the federal courts and the
fines go to the federal government."

ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—Electrification
of the steam railway lines of western
Ontario is again a paramount issue as
the result of a letter from Dr. J. D.
Reid, Minister of Railways in the
Dominion Government, to the effect
that the Board of Railway Commis-
sioners for Canada has now the power
to order the electrification of railways
when it is shown that electrification
is in the interest of the district to be
served. This ruling applies directly
to a number of branch lines in the
popular industrial section of western
Ontario, and municipal representa-

tives are planning a meeting to co-
ordinate an outline of the radial and
trunk-line needs of the district as
regards electrification. The pro-
nouncement of the Drury Government
that outlay on radials should cease,
pending the outcome of the report of
a royal commission put an end to the
hopes of some localities in the south-
western Ontario peninsula, but the
opinion is now general that when the
Grand Trunk Railway is taken over
by the federal government, the elec-
trification of branch lines where such
a step is feasible may be granted by
application of the ruling quoted in
the letter of Dr. Reid.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS
BUSINESS GIRL may secure pleasant home for
summer on North Side near best transportation.
Tel. Sheldale 1888. Chicago.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142, The Lyford, pleas-
ant, homelike rooms to rent by day or week;
modern conveniences. Tel. R. 5190, Boston.

ILLINOIS

CITIZENS' STATE BANK
OF CHICAGO
3228
Lincoln Ave.
Capital
\$200,000.00

Officers:
CHAS. JOHNSON, President
OTTO J. GONDOL, Vice-President
CHAS. HARTSHORN, Vice-President
MARRY E. GIBSON, Secretary
J. S. SQUIRES, Cashier
J. S. TESSMER, Assistant Cashier
Department: Real Estate Loans, Safe Deposit
Vaults, Foreign Exchange.

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn
WOODLAWN TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
1204 E. Sixty-Third St., CHICAGO
Resources, \$5,000,000.00
Your Patronage Invited

Wieland Dairy Company

Phone
All Branches
Lake View 2900

Main Office
3642
Broadway

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BOWMAN
DAIRY CO.
MILK BOTTLED
IN THE COUNTRY

PURE CREAM BUTTER

MAIN OFFICE: 140 W. ONTARIO ST.
Telephone Superior 470

Forest Glen Creamery Company

Telephone
L. V.
1158

Main
Office
8737-39
Southport
Avenue,
CHICAGO

Bottled in the Country

Smart Furs

Fill an Important Place in the
Spring Attire

Dainty Furs to be worn with the spring
dress or suit in one, two or three skin
effects.

Repting work is now given the special
attention of our skilled Fur Makers,
moderate Spring Prices.

I. PERLSON, Inc.
Suite 603, North American Bldg., 268 State St.
Chicago

M. M. Grignon Phone Majestic 8900 D. S. Riley

PATRICIA SHOP
Ladies Ready-to-Wear
1514 Stevens Bldg., 17 N. State St., Chicago

MILLINERY
ATWOOD & WALKER
461 Broadway Tel. Sumner 8778

BADER-PETERSON-COOK CO.
LUMBER

All Kinds of Building Material
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber
1042 W. North Ave., Chicago
Tel. Lincoln 231 or 273

When You Clean House, Remember Us

American Pneumatic Carpet
Cleaning Company

1035 West Lake Street, Cor. Carpenter
Monroe 1406

A Courteous Estimator at Your Service

CHICKEN DINNER \$1.00
Table d'Hôte Dinner, 5 to 7... 75c
Continues a la carte service, 11 to 5
Room 485, Railway Ex. Bldg., Cor. Jackson
and Dearborn, Chicago

MISSISS KEN AND NORBY

E. A. HOLDEN
Dry Goods and Men's
Furnishings

1030-1032 North Clark Street, Chicago

Men's Furnishings
HUBERT SCHUMACHER

609 North Avenue Tel. Lincoln 2400

CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—22 apartments on Beacon st.,
Brookline, rents for \$24,000 per year, net pro-
fit \$12,000. All based to desirable tenants. As-
sessed for \$125,000. JAMES J. KENNAN, 19
Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Mother's helper or working home-
keeper. Protestant; pleasant home and good wages.
Apply within 10 miles of Boston. Tel. Oak 1000.
South Boston, Mass. Phone 9711.

WANTED—Competent general housework.
MRS. JOHN NICOL, 222 Michigan Ave., Win-
netta, Illinois.

WANTED—A working housekeeper to care for
small home cottage this summer; quiet locality;
every convenience; two in family; references.
MRS. D. P. O. Box 1504, New Haven Conn.

WANTED: Visiting companion for young wo-
man needing slight care. R-48, The Christian
Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

BUSINESS GIRL may secure pleasant home for
summer on North Side near best transportation.
Tel. Sheldale 1888. Chicago.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142, The Lyford, pleas-
ant, homelike rooms to rent by day or week;
modern conveniences. Tel. R. 5190, Boston.

ILLINOIS

CITIZENS' STATE BANK
OF CHICAGO
3228
Lincoln Ave.
Capital
\$200,000.00

Officers:
CHAS. JOHNSON, President
OTTO J. GONDOL, Vice-President
CHAS. HARTSHORN, Vice-President
MARRY E. GIBSON, Secretary
J. S. SQUIRES, Cashier
J. S. TESSMER, Assistant Cashier
Department: Real Estate Loans, Safe Deposit
Vaults, Foreign Exchange.

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn
WOODLAWN TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK
1204 E. Sixty-Third St., CHICAGO
Resources, \$5,000,000.00
Your Patronage Invited

Phone
All Branches
Lake View 2900

Main Office
3642
Broadway

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BOWMAN
DAIRY CO.
MILK BOTTLED
IN THE COUNTRY

PURE CREAM BUTTER

MAIN OFFICE: 140 W. ONTARIO ST.
Telephone Superior 470

Forest Glen Creamery Company

Telephone
L. V.
1158

Main
Office
8737-39
Southport
Avenue,
CHICAGO

Bottled in the Country

Smart Furs

Fill an Important Place in the
Spring Attire

Dainty Furs to be worn with the spring
dress or suit in one, two or three skin
effects.

Repting work is now given the special
attention of our skilled Fur Makers,
moderate Spring Prices.

I. PERLSON, Inc.
Suite 603, North American Bldg., 268 State St.
Chicago

M. M. Grignon Phone Majestic 8900 D. S. Riley

PATRICIA SHOP
Ladies Ready-to-Wear
1514 Stevens Bldg., 17 N. State St., Chicago

MILLINERY
ATWOOD & WALKER
461 Broadway Tel. Sumner 8778

BADER-PETERSON-COOK CO.
LUMBER

All Kinds of Building Material
Specialty: Crating and Box Lumber
1042 W. North Ave., Chicago
Tel. Lincoln 231 or 273

When You Clean House, Remember Us

American Pneumatic Carpet
Cleaning Company

1035 West Lake Street, Cor. Carpenter
Monroe 1406

A Courteous Estimator at Your Service

CHICKEN DINNER \$1.00
Table d'Hôte Dinner, 5 to 7... 75c
Continues a la carte service, 11 to 5
Room 485, Railway Ex. Bldg., Cor. Jackson
and Dearborn, Chicago

MISSISS KEN AND NORBY

E. A. HOLDEN
Dry Goods and Men's
Furnishings

1030-1032 North Clark Street, Chicago

Men's Furnishings
HUBERT SCHUMACHER

609 North Avenue Tel. Lincoln 2400

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

WILLIAM FRIED
Tailor
84 S. Marquette Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Phone Rand 2057 Adjoining University Club

THE PERFECT MECHANICAL

Autopoint Pencil
60 cents each
STEDENS, MALONEY & CO.
STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS
31 So. La Salle St., Chicago

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
19 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders
Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper

An up-to-date list of most your wants in all
lines of stationery for home and office. Special
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose
leaf outlines, booklets, etc. Blank books and
office supplies.
Remember the address—19 SO. LA SALLE ST.

Argyle Jewelry Store
1133 Argyle Ravenswood 2699

GEO. B. BARWIG
FURNITURE HOUSE
"Home of
Good Furniture"
3336 to 3342 North Clark Street,
at "Clark" Station
CHICAGO
Telephone Lake View 1178

KOLBE BROS.
High Grade Groceries and Meats
3000 S. Broadway, Chicago
Phone L. V. 230-2305 Wellington 2208

THEODOR KRUEGER
HARDWARE COMPANY
Hardware, Tools
Fine Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, Household
Specialties, Paints, Janitors' Supplies
404 Broadway ("Columbia") CHICAGO
1715 Milwaukee Avenue
Phone Edgewater 1240 Monroe 613

Thornton Gilman
Insurance
512 People's Gas Building, Chicago
Harrison 7120

DECATUR

Decatur Coal Co.
Original Hand-Mixed Coal
110 N. BROADWAY Phone 85

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

FOR DRY GOODS

OAK PARK

HARDWARE
1034 Lake St. Tel. O. P. 142

WILMETTE

A HOME BANK
that enjoys the protection of the
Federal Reserve Bank
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WILMETTE

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

Chapin
Corsetiere

Also Silk and Cotton Underwear,
Brassieres, Petticoats and
Fullman Robes.

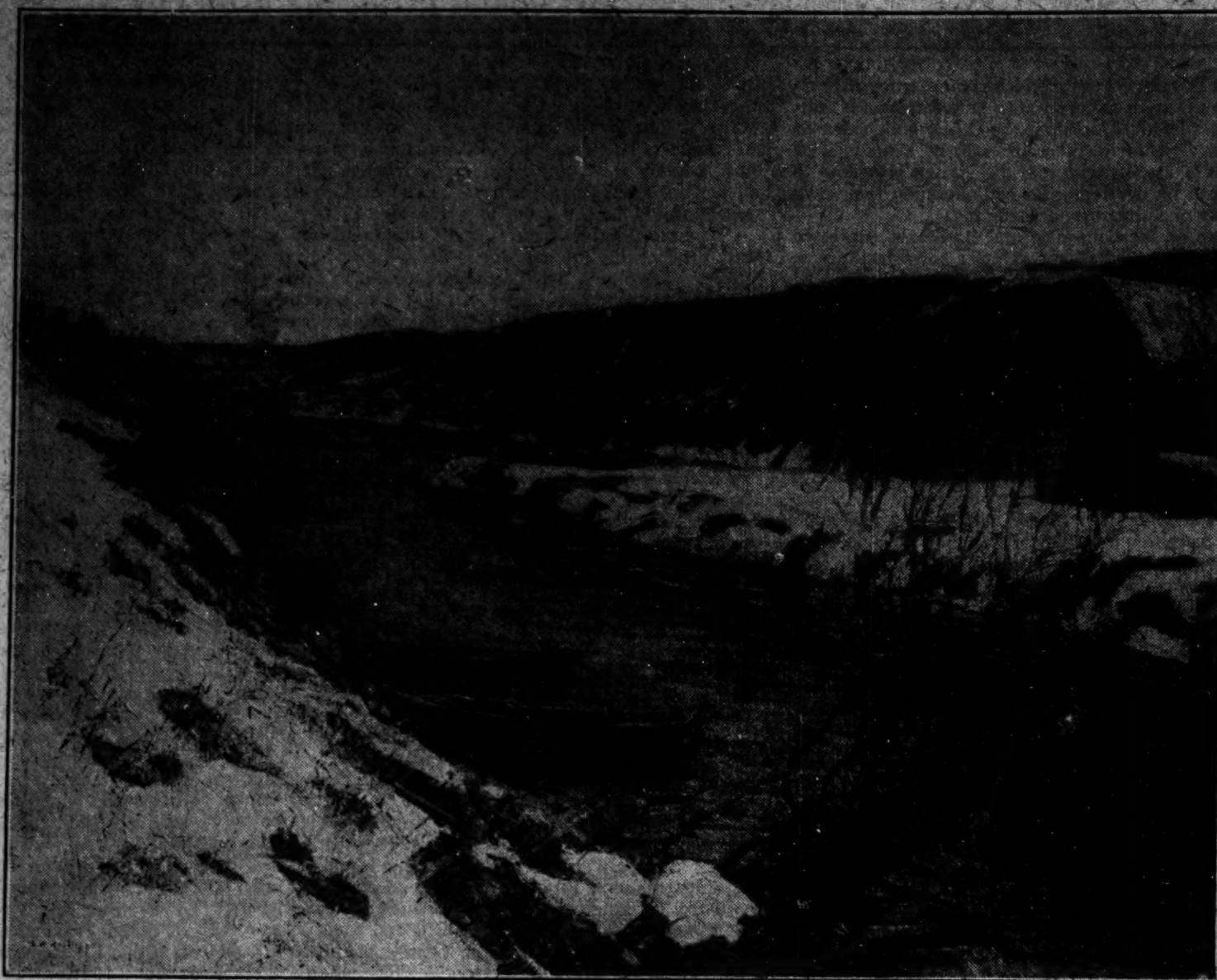
395 Boylston St., Boston Phone R. B. 5129

THE HOME FORUM

These Were My Pets

"It is sweet on waking in the early dawn to listen to the small bird singing on the tree," writes Richard Jefferies in "Field and Hedgecove." "No sound of voice or note is like to the bird's song; there is something in it distinct and separate from all other notes. . . . The bird upon the tree utters the meaning of the wind—a voice of the grass and wild flowers, words of the green leaf; they speak through that slender tone. Sweetness of dew and rifts of sunshine, the dark hawthorn touched with breadths of open bud, the odor of the air, the color of the catkins—all that is delicious and beloved of spring-time are expressed in his song. Genius is nature, and his lay, like the sap in the bough from which he sings, rises without thought. Nor is it necessary that it should be a song; a few short notes in the sharp spring morning are sufficient to stir the heart. But yesterday the least of them all came to a bough by my window, and in his call I heard the sweet-briar wind rushing over the young grass. Refulgent fall the golden rays of the sun; a minute only, the clouds cover him and the hedge is dark. The bloom of the gorse is shut like a book, but it is there—a few hours of warmth and the covers will fall open. The meadow is bare, but in a little while the heart-shaped celandine leaves will come in their accustomed place. On the pollard willows the long wanders are yellow-ruddy in the passing gleam of sunshine, the first color of spring appears in their bark. The delicious wind rushes among them, and they bow, and rise, it touches the top of the dark pine that looks in the sun the same now as in summer; it lifts and swings the arching trail of bramble; it dries and crumbles the earth in its fingers; the hedge-sparrow's feathers are fluttered as he sings on the bush.

"I wonder to myself how they can all get on without me—how they manage, bird and flower, without me to keep the calendar for them. For I noted it so carefully and lovingly, day by day, the seed-leaves on the mounds in the sheltered places that come so early, the pushing up of the young grass, the succulent dandelion, the catkins on the heavy, thick clouds, the trodden chickweed despoiled at the foot of the gatepost, so common and small, and yet so dear to me. Every blade of grass was mine, as though I had planted it separately. They were all my pets, as the roses the lover of his garden tends so faithfully. All the grasses of the meadow were my pets, I loved them all; and perhaps that was why I never had a pet, never cultivated a flower, never kept a caged bird, or any creature. Why keep pets when every wild, free hawk that passed overhead in the air was mine? I joyed in his swift, careless flight, in the



"The Ferry," a painting by Edward Redfield

Photograph by Peter Juley, N. Y.

throw of his pinions, in his rush over the elms and miles of woodland; it was happiness to see his unchecked life. What more beautiful than the sweep and curve of his going through the azure sky? These were my pets, and all the grass, under the wind it seemed to dry and become gray, and the starlings running to and fro on the surface that did not sink nor stand high above it and were larger. The dust that drifted along blessed it, and it grew. Day by day a change; always a note to make. The moss drying on the tree trunks, dog's mercury stirring under the ash-poles, bird's-claw buds of beech lengthening; books upon books to be filled with these things."

Guitar, a very pretty story, full of sweetness and the milk of human kindness.

"But it is not so sweet as 'Markheim' is grim. There I feel myself strong."

"At least, I said, 'you have no mannerisms'."

"He took the book out of my hand and read 'It was a wonderful clear night of stars.' Oh, he said, 'how many, many times I have written 'a wonderful clear night of stars!'"

"But I maintained that this, in itself, was a good sentence and presented a picture to the mind. 'It is the mannerisms of the author who can't say 'says he' and 'says she' that I object to, whose characters hiss, and thunder, and ejaculate and syllable."

"Oh, my dear, he said, 'deal gently with me—I once futed!'"

"Feb. 25th, 1893."

"We are at sea on our way to Sydney. Louis took advantage of our stop at Auckland to call on Sir George Grey (the veteran ex-Governor and ex-Premier of New Zealand) to ask his advice on Samoan affairs. He described his visit when he came back to the ship. . . . He received me in the quietest, coolest manner, heard me with the most extraordinary patience, saying nothing. Again and again I felt ashamed—he still pressed me to go on. He said: 'Let me give you a piece of advice from my own experience—pay no attention to attacks, go on doing what you are doing for the good of Samoa; the time will come when it will be appreciated, and I am one of the few men who have lived long enough to learn this.' Then looking at me with his curious blue eyes and a kind of faint smile, 'the worst of my anxiety is over,' he said. 'When I see the fire in your eye, and your life and energy, I feel no more anxiety about Samoa.' I told him it was certainly true I put my hand to the plough, and nothing would make me leave but deportation. He nodded his head at me for quite a considerable time, like a convinced mandarin. 'You may have thought you stopped at Samoa on a whim. You may think me old-fashioned, but I believe it was Providence. There is something over you and when I heard that a man with the romantic imagination of a novelist had settled down in one of those islands, I said to myself, these races will be saved!'"

"At every turn of the conversation it was the most singular thing to hear the old pro-consul allege parallel incidents from all parts of the world, and from any time in the last fifty years. He kept another guest waiting an hour and three-quarters; when we were at last interrupted he bade me wait for him, and walked with me to the hotel door, arm in arm, like a very ancient school-boy with a younger boy, that was inexpressibly attaching."

"Louis was flattered by the interview and said so; and I was amused to find that not a word had been said about his books. The old man took him altogether as a politician, and I was glad to hear that Louis had complimented the politician on his literary success. 'Memories of Valima,' I said, 'of Strong and Lloyd Osbourne.'"

"In these stories, I asked, 'do you preach a moral?'"

"O no, mine," he said. "What I want to give, what I try for, is God's moral."

"Could you not give 'God's moral' in a pretty story? I asked."

"It is a very difficult thing to know," he said; "it is a thing I have often thought over—the problem of what to do with one's talents. He said he thought his own gift lay in the grim and terrible—that some writers touch the heart, he clutched at the throat. I said I thought 'Providence and the

light of dawn wounded them with its steel reflections."

Flocks of sparrows arose like crowds of pursued urchins from the thatched roofs of the farmhouses, and the tops of the trees trembled at the first assault of these gamins of the air, who stirred up everything with the flurry of their feathers."

The sounds which fill the night had gradually died away; the babbling of the canals, the murmur of the canelantations, the bark of the watchful dog."

The huerta was awaking, and its yawnings were growing ever noisier. The crowing of the cock was carried on from farm-house to farm-house. . . . From the cornfields came a discordant animal concert; the whinnying of horses, the lowing of gentle cows, the clucking of hens, the bleating of lambs, the grunting of pigs. . . . all the noisy awakening of creatures who, upon feeling the first caress of dawn, permeated with the pungent perfume of vegetation, long to be off and run about the fields."

Space became saturated with light; the shadows dissolved as though swallowed up by the open furrows and the masses of foliage; and in the hazy mist of dawn, humid and shining rows of mulberry trees, waving lines of canebroke, large square beds of garden vegetables like enormous green handkerchiefs, and the carefully tilled red earth, became gradually more and more defined."

Along the high road there came creeping rows of movable black dots, strung out like files of ants, all marching toward the city. From all the ends of the vega, resounded the creaking of wheels mingled with idle songs interrupted by shouts urging on the beasts; and from time to time, like the sonorous heralding of dawn, the air was rent by the furious braying of the donkey protesting so to speak against the heavy labor which fell upon him with break of day."

Along the canals, the glassy sheet of ruddy crystal was disturbed by noisy plashings and loud beating of wings, which silenced the frogs as the ducks advanced like galleys of ivory, moving their serpentine necks like fantastic prow.

The plain was flooded with light, and life penetrated into the interior of the farm-houses."

Doors creaked as they opened; under the grape-arbors white figures could be seen, which upon awakening stretched out, hands clasped behind their heads, and gazed toward the illumined horizon."

The stables stood with doors wide-open, vomiting forth a stream of milch-cows, herds of goats, and the nags of the cart-drivers, all bound for the city. From behind the screen of dwarfish trees which concealed the road, came the jingle of cow-bells, while mingling with their gay notes, there sounded the shrill "arre, aca!" urging on the stubborn beasts."

At the doorways of the farm-houses stood those who were city-bound and those who remained to work in the fields, saluting each other."

Good-day!

And after this salutation . . . silence fell again if the passer-by were one unknown; but if he were an intimate, he was commissioned with the purchase, in Valencia, of small objects for the house or wife."

The day had now completely dawned. "The Corbitt" Blasco Ibañez (tr. by Francis H. Snow and John Garrett Underhill).

A Truly Great Man

A truly great man never puts away the simplicity of a child.—Chinese.

The Colonial Ferries

Ferry methods in colonial times in New England are described by Charles M. Andrews in his book, "Colonial Folkways," where he writes:

"Rivers were crossed at ferries whenever possible, but ferries were introduced from the first on the main lines of travel. All sorts of craft were utilized for crossing: canoes for passengers, batboats and scows for horses and carriages, and sailing vessels, chiefly sloops, where the crossings were longer and therefore more dangerous. Rope ferries were necessary wherever the current was swift, though they were always an annoying obstruction on navigable rivers. At much traveled places two boats were frequently required, one on each bank. The ferryman was summoned usually by hallooing, by ringing a bell, or by building a fire in the marshes. Licenses for ferries were issued and rates were fixed by the Assembly in the North and the county court in the South. Passage was ordinarily free to the post rider and to public officials, and in Connecticut to children going to school, worshipers going to church, and sometimes to militia men on their way to masters."

Investment, according to Webster, is the putting out of money, so as to result in increase or profit. What has man that God has not given him? Then to use what Mind has given him so as to be worthy to receive more, is the very highest sense of investment, and this means that what spiritual understanding each one has attained he must keep continuously active, so as to result in that increased assurance of the omnipresence of God, good, which is expressed as health, happiness, and holiness."

The Bible is literally filled with illustrations of this view of investment. Take, for instance, the lesson taught by Elisha to the widow in II Kings iv, the feeding of the multitude by the Master, the tribute money from the fish's mouth, the manna in the wilderness. All will, however, be tried, and must prove for themselves, whether they are accepting the false or the true sense of investment. Even Jesus had to resist the promptings of the one evil, or belief of evil, after his forty-day sojourn in the wilderness. If we would truly be his followers, we too must be able to resist every offer of evil to invest in its illusory wares, its false promises of great returns, by refusing to accept it as having either power, presence, or intelligence, and knowing that God, Mind, is all power, all presence, all intelligence."

Every argument of evil or the carnal mind, which Paul so rightly says, "is enmity against God," is, of course, based upon this erroneous premise: that there is in Mind, consciousness, a creation which is utterly opposite to that shown us in Genesis i, 26, 27; Psalms viii, 4-6; Hebrews ii, 6-8. This lying mind continues to foster its own life or likeness as fact or truth, and elicited this saying of the Master, that the devil, evil, "was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." When, however, it is seen, though faintly, that God is All-in-all, that He is Mind, the all-embracing, all-inclusive One and only One, and evil is seen to be what it is, the suppositional opposite of good, the whole structure which it vainly strives to rear as to investment, is seen to be

but the perverted notion of that which truly constitutes investment. Christian Science discovers to those who are seeking the truth, not only what is true about investment, but also each and every idea of Truth. It does this by showing us how to put off the false concept of creation, or the old man, and to put on the new man, the man exemplified by Christ Jesus. Writing of this, Mrs. Eddy tells us on pp. 261-262 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, that "Good demands of man every hour, in which to work out the problem of being. Consecration to good does not lessen man's dependence on God, but heightens it. Neither does consecration diminish man's obligations to God, but shows the paramount necessity of meeting them. Christian Science takes naught from the perfection of God, but it ascribes to Him the entire glory. By putting off the old man with his deeds, mortals put on immortality." Thus, to be truly consecrated to God, good, is to gain a higher and higher sense of investment, and understanding of that which really is.

Investment

ALL men seem more or less concerned about what they choose to call investments, though just what really constitutes investment may be unknown to most of them. Some are busily occupied all their earthly days endeavoring to acquire more and more expert knowledge of just one particular kind of investment, but one and all are apparently engaged, most frequently, to the exclusion of the others, in trying to further their own particular ends. Might it not then well be said, that no two men, outside of Christian Science, approach the subject of investment from exactly the same viewpoint? While one individual may be trying to work out a way of investing his weekly earnings so as to purchase the greatest possible amount for the least possible outlay, in order to save thereby, another will be just as active, or perhaps more so, in trying to discover ways and means of investing his savings, so that he may be reasonably assured of a greater return than a bank offers its depositors. In the last analysis, while both of these illustrations may seem extreme, they are nevertheless typical of the way in which humanity generally looks at investment.

The man Mind knows, is, and must ever continue to be, absolutely sustained by his Maker, for man is the perfect likeness or manifestation of divine Principle, God, good, and therefore one with Him. This ideal man, whom all must come to know, ever continues to be blessed, nourished, and upheld in his entirety and perfection, by that bountiful, limitless understanding of God's goodness and tender care, which is given him because of his invariable relationship to Spirit, God. This perfect man, the Christ idea, or Christ-man, the man in the street, guided entirely by his five personal senses, is utterly unable to discern, for mortal mind, the suppositional opposite of the one and only immortal Mind, is blind indeed to the undying realities of being. What, therefore, this so-called mind calls man, is in every conceivable way, exactly like itself, filled with suggestions of limitation, sickness, and inharmonious. Because of this, and the fear of extinction, the accumulation or plethora of money, or that which represents it, is deemed to be the most important investment. It erroneously contends that by this means whatever is requisite for the continuance of a mortal sense of life, namely, physical existence, can be acquired or made use of.

The meager fear of starvation, exhaustion, and death, Jesus told us plainly, must be overcome and not submitted to. It is the crying sense that would have men accept matter as substance which must be seen for what it is, blind supposition. This, Christian Science shows us how to do, by revealing God, Spirit, as the only true substance. Storing up more and more of the false sense of substance, matter, in barns of mortal mind's making, whether called money, credit, stocks, bonds, or anything else, will never enable anyone to learn what true investment is, but an understanding of what constitutes the realm of reality, the idea of Mind, will, when made active, cause every aggressive suggestion which is offered as investment, to vanish into its own nothingness."

Investment, according to Webster, is the putting out of money, so as to result in increase or profit. What has man that God has not given him? Then to use what Mind has given him so as to be worthy to receive more, is the very highest sense of investment, and this means that what spiritual understanding each one has attained he must keep continuously active, so as to result in that increased assurance of the omnipresence of God, good, which is expressed as health, happiness, and holiness."

The Bible is literally filled with illustrations of this view of investment. Take, for instance, the lesson taught by Elisha to the widow in II Kings iv, the feeding of the multitude by the Master, the tribute money from the fish's mouth, the manna in the wilderness. All will, however, be tried, and must prove for themselves, whether they are accepting the false or the true sense of investment. Even Jesus had to resist the promptings of the one evil, or belief of evil, after his forty-day sojourn in the wilderness. If we would truly be his followers, we too must be able to resist every offer of evil to invest in its illusory wares, its false promises of great returns, by refusing to accept it as having either power, presence, or intelligence, and knowing that God, Mind, is all power, all presence, all intelligence."

Every argument of evil or the carnal mind, which Paul so rightly says, "is enmity against God," is, of course, based upon this erroneous premise: that there is in Mind, consciousness, a creation which is utterly opposite to that shown us in Genesis i, 26, 27; Psalms viii, 4-6; Hebrews ii, 6-8. This lying mind continues to foster its own life or likeness as fact or truth, and elicited this saying of the Master, that the devil, evil, "was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." When, however, it is seen, though faintly, that God is All-in-all, that He is Mind, the all-embracing, all-inclusive One and only One, and evil is seen to be what it is, the suppositional opposite of good, the whole structure which it vainly strives to rear as to investment, is seen to be

but the perverted notion of that which truly constitutes investment. Christian Science discovers to those who are seeking the truth, not only what is true about investment, but also each and every idea of Truth. It does this by showing us how to put off the false concept of creation, or the old man, and to put on the new man, the man exemplified by Christ Jesus. Writing of this, Mrs. Eddy tells us on pp. 261-262 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, that "Good demands of man every hour, in which to work out the problem of being. Consecration to good does not lessen man's dependence on God, but heightens it. Neither does consecration diminish man's obligations to God, but shows the paramount necessity of meeting them. Christian Science takes naught from the perfection of God, but it ascribes to Him the entire glory. By putting off the old man with his deeds, mortals put on immortality." Thus, to be truly consecrated to God, good, is to gain a higher and higher sense of investment, and understanding of that which really is.

Investment

ALL men seem more or less concerned about what they choose to call investments, though just what really constitutes investment may be unknown to most of them. Some are busily occupied all their earthly days endeavoring to acquire more and more expert knowledge of just one particular kind of investment, but one and all are apparently engaged, most frequently, to the exclusion of the others, in trying to further their own particular ends. Might it not then well be said, that no two men, outside of Christian Science, approach the subject of investment from exactly the same viewpoint? While one individual may be trying to work out a way of investing his weekly earnings so as to purchase the greatest possible amount for the least possible outlay, in order to save thereby, another will be just as active, or perhaps more so, in trying to discover ways and means of investing his savings, so that he may be reasonably assured of a greater return than a bank offers its depositors. In the last analysis, while both of these illustrations may seem extreme, they are nevertheless typical of the way in which humanity generally looks at investment.

The man Mind knows, is, and must ever continue to be, absolutely sustained by his Maker, for man is the perfect likeness or manifestation of divine Principle, God, good, and therefore one with Him. This ideal man, whom all must come to know, ever continues to be blessed, nourished, and upheld in his entirety and perfection, by that bountiful, limitless understanding of God's goodness and tender care, which is given him because of his invariable relationship to Spirit, God. This perfect man, the Christ idea, or Christ-man, the man in the street, guided entirely by his five personal senses, is utterly unable to discern, for mortal mind, the suppositional opposite of the one and only immortal Mind, is blind indeed to the undying realities of being. What, therefore, this so-called mind calls man, is in every conceivable way, exactly like itself, filled with suggestions of limitation, sickness, and inharmonious. Because of this, and the fear of extinction, the accumulation or plethora of money, or that which represents it, is deemed to be the most important investment. It erroneously contends that by this means whatever is requisite for the continuance of a mortal sense of life, namely, physical existence, can be acquired or made use of.

The meager fear of starvation, exhaustion, and death, Jesus told us plainly, must be overcome and not submitted to. It is the crying sense that would have men accept matter as substance which must be seen for what it is, blind supposition. This, Christian Science shows us how to do, by revealing God, Spirit, as the only true substance. Storing up more and more of the false sense of substance, matter, in barns of mortal mind's making, whether called money, credit, stocks, bonds, or anything else, will never enable anyone to learn what true investment is, but an understanding of what constitutes the realm of reality, the idea of Mind, will, when made active, cause every aggressive suggestion which is offered as investment, to vanish into its own nothingness."

Investment, according to Webster, is the putting out of money, so as to result in increase or profit. What has man that God has not given him? Then to use what Mind has given him so as to be worthy to receive more, is the very highest sense of investment, and this means that what spiritual understanding each one has attained he must keep continuously active, so as to result in that increased assurance of the omnipresence of God, good, which is expressed as health, happiness, and holiness."

The Bible is literally filled with illustrations of this view of investment. Take, for instance, the lesson taught by Elisha to the widow in II Kings iv, the feeding of the multitude by the Master, the tribute money from the fish's mouth, the manna in the wilderness. All will, however, be tried, and must prove for themselves, whether they are accepting the false or the true sense of investment. Even Jesus had to resist the promptings of the one evil, or belief of evil, after his forty-day sojourn in the wilderness. If we would truly be his followers, we too must be able to resist every offer of evil to invest in its illusory wares, its false promises of great returns, by refusing to accept it as having either power, presence, or intelligence, and knowing that God, Mind, is all power, all presence, all intelligence."

Every argument of evil or the carnal mind, which Paul so rightly says, "is enmity against God," is, of course, based upon this erroneous premise: that there is in Mind, consciousness, a creation which is utterly opposite to that shown us in Genesis i, 26, 27; Psalms viii, 4-6; Hebrews ii, 6-8. This lying mind continues to foster its own life or likeness as fact or truth, and elicited this saying of the Master, that the devil, evil, "was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." When, however, it is seen, though faintly, that God is All-in-all, that He is Mind, the all-embracing, all-inclusive One and only One, and evil is seen to be what it is, the suppositional opposite of good, the whole structure which it vainly strives to rear as to investment, is seen to be

Sweeps the Rain in a Mist

Sweeps the rain in a mist
Of rose and amethyst,
Up from the purple sea,
Scented deliciously. . . .
Comes the pale, delicate sheen
Of the awakened green.
The moss to the shaded nook,
The laugh to the throat of the brook.
Startles the emerald hush
With exquisite notes the thrush;
Liquid, rapturous, clear,
Straight through the sunset—hear!
"Beautiful, beautiful, sweet!"
Oh, hear the notes repeat!
"Beautiful, beautiful, sweet,
Sweet—sweet—sweet!"
—Ella Higginson.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.


Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

Humor is the describing the ludicrous as it is in itself; wit is the exposing it, by comparing or contrasting it with something else. Humor is, as it were, the growth of nature and accident; wit is the product of art and fancy. Humor, as it is shown in books, is an imitation of the natural or acquired absurdities of mankind, or of the ludicrous in accident, situation, and character: wit is the illustrating and heightening the sense of that absurdity by some sudden and unexpected likeness or opposition of one thing to another, which sets off the quality we laugh at or despise in a still more contemptible or striking point of view.—William Hazlitt.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1921

EDITORIALS

"Pin-Pricks"

LORD NORTHCLEFFE has performed a good service for both the United States and Britain by calling attention, as he did at the dinner for American business men in London the other night, to "pin-pricks" in the American press as one of the influences that promote misunderstandings between England and the United States. His utterance was neither for nor against either country exclusively; it was for the clear benefit of both. What he imputed to the American press, directly, he admitted was also only too common in the English press. Thus in frankly facing the facts, and discussing them good-humoredly, yet with a reasonable regard for the feelings of those who might be hit, he was exemplifying the very proceeding which might well be much more generally relied upon than it is now for making and keeping the sentiment of America and the United Kingdom, each toward the other, more nearly what it should be. Lord Northcliffe found that most of the "knockings" of the American press, with respect to England, arise just now out of such subjects as the British debt, oil, Yap, the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince, discussion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, and education of the Japanese in flying by British aviators. Those topics are of current interest, and it is only natural that newspapers of the United States wishing to comment upon British activities should relate that comment to what is current. The trouble arises because, in many cases, the very newspapers that are prone to comment most freely either do not face the facts or else have a mistaken idea about them. Obviously there is too frequently a readiness to comment without taking the trouble to find out what the facts really are. Thus misunderstandings are fostered because those who write themselves misunderstand. Evidences of this sort of thing are discernible even amongst the newspapers that have no intention of being unfair to Great Britain. But newspapers are as human as the men and women who make them, and like those persons they sometimes speak from the basis of belief rather than knowledge.

More and better information is the corrective for this sort of thing. What editors and news-writers on both sides of the ocean need is simply a more enlarged and more intimate view. They require to be made to see, and to take into consideration, many things which, under the spell of their present limitations, they are passing by. One of the most obvious desiderata is that each group shall understand that the other is, after all, a sort of complement of itself. England fails in knowledge of some of the things which it holds most dear until it comprehends these things as having their wider expression in America. America stops short of understanding Americanism whenever it fails to understand how its distinguishing purposes and theories are simply the fuller growth of a tree that had its roots in English tradition and development. So Lord Northcliffe is eminently right when he says that "frankness and friendship go together," and adds that no great reliance can be placed on any friendship based upon ignorance of the other's real character or upon concealment of facts. No one can doubt the righteousness of his judgment when he says that there will be no trouble between the United States and Great Britain if the two countries can only "get together" more. That, surely, is the greatest need. Just as the same traits, typical of the older elements in both peoples, tend to prevent volubility and emotional expression of all kinds, so in official, business, and social relations there is on both sides a certain chariness of approach. Perhaps it can hardly be done away with. If it be really a characteristic, it is likely to remain. But frank recognition of even such a thing as a trait of this kind, along with good-humored discussion of it, is surely the preventive for any ill effects.

Yet there is something more at stake in Anglo-American relations than good fellowship, or even peace. There is the common concern in that great current of human development which may be indicated, though not inclosed, by the term Puritanism. As England evolved the Puritan purpose, the United States exemplified the Puritan heritage. What there is, or has been, of value in this strain is primarily in the charge of these two peoples. Neither has all of it; each has had and still has it in part. And at present the Puritan civilization is being subjected to attack. In America, perhaps more obviously than in Britain, it is no longer commonly approved as a matter of course. More frequently than of yore it is being challenged. Often it is being opposed by innuendo and subtlety. Whether the attack is everywhere deliberate is at present difficult to say. But that it is actual is to be deduced from the nature and prevalence of newspaper utterances that give evidence of more premeditation than anything Lord Northcliffe has referred to as "pin-pricks." It is evident in some of the films that are being held before American eyes. Neither press nor films are friendly to Puritan civilization. And in the inadequacy, if not the purpose, of such a motion-picture as that which deals with a great movement for the religious independence of England simply and only in terms of the sensuality and profligacy of the monarch of that day, one cannot miss the underlying negation of Puritan values. Pictures, also, showing the English castles of a bygone period, apparently only for giving point to captions which insist that the power and culture of that era are long gone by, seem calculated with something else than a constructive purpose. Certainly they do not fairly represent the England which set the great forces of Puritanism in motion. As certainly, they do not fairly represent the true American sentiment about either that England or that movement. Not all of Puritanism is now indorsed or held up for laudation, either in England or in America. Yet any forces in America that seek to befoul or belittle the effi-

cacy of that Pilgrim covenant which is the essence of Puritanism in America, is as surely anti-American as it is anti-British. It should be so understood, on both sides of the Atlantic. So far as it requires to be overcome, or corrected, it is for America and the United Kingdom to meet the need by developing and maintaining their own truer and more intimate understanding.

Let there be, then, more of real frankness, expressed in better exchanges of all sorts; better news facilities in both directions, more frequent visitations whether of official or merely of a business and a social nature; a reader and more constant exchange of professors and students; more frequent conferences of social welfare promoters and industrialists; a more adequate understanding and more honest presentation of all the facts of prohibition. The two peoples cannot always hold one another at arm's length on such matters as these and still claim to be understanding one another. To get together, as Lord Northcliffe so well advises, means really to get together. An intimacy that brings understanding, without any of the familiarity that might breed contempt; that is the main thing. It would go far to keep pure and strong that stream of development which makes the relationship of America and England distinctive, and distinguishable, in the forward movement of the world's peoples.

Penal Reform in Great Britain

THE prison reform bill which is being promoted in the British Parliament by the Howard League for Penal Reform is particularly welcome because of its comprehensive nature. If the measure, which at present labors under the rather formidable title of the "Probation, Certified Schools and Borstal Institutions Bill," succeeds in finding a place on the statute book without serious modifications, it will mark another and a very long step forward in the great work of prison reform. The establishment of places for the confinement of remand prisoners, entirely separate from the ordinary prisoners; the abrogation of the silence rule; the limitation of separate confinement; and the abolition of the strait-jacket and the ticket-of-leave system are some of the reforms aimed at.

The most far-reaching changes proposed in the measure are, however, those relating to the probation system. The Probation Act of 1907 conferred wide authority on the courts in the matter of dealing with offenders under the probation system, and, during the fourteen years or so the measure has been in operation, it has been productive of the most gratifying results. The administration of the act has, however, varied very much in different districts. Some areas are without any probation officers, whilst, in others, the number employed is so small that the whole purpose of the act is in danger of being defeated, inadequacy of control leading to an increase rather than a decrease in petty crimes. The new bill promoted by the Howard League seeks to make probation a national rather than a local obligation by the establishment of a national probation commission. In this way, disparities of administration would be done away with, and the whole probation system would be placed on a basis such as would insure its just development.

One of the chief arguments against the establishment of such a commission is likely to be the question of expense, and it is an argument which, especially at the present time, can be made very plausible. The cost of establishing and maintaining a commission to deal with the whole country would, of course, be very considerable. Nevertheless, the net cost would be very much less than might appear at a first glance. Just as the old argument that prohibition means a loss to the state, owing to loss of revenue, ignored the gain to the state resulting from closed prisons and asylums, to say nothing of increased efficiency, so the argument against the establishment of a national probation commission, on the score of expense, entirely loses sight of the enormous saving effected through the probation system in the matter of the upkeep of prisons and the maintenance of prisoners. Thus the net cost to the state of a prisoner in a local prison amounts to something like 24s. a week. If the man were on probation this much would be saved at once, whilst, with the help and encouragement extended to him by the probation officer he would, in all probability, find work and become self-supporting.

Probation, moreover, has been sufficiently long on trial to show that it eliminates, to a very large extent, the most deplorable phase of the present prison system, namely, recidivism. This is particularly noticeable in the juvenile cases. In a report, recently issued by the Board of Education, on juvenile delinquency, it was stated that, in one court where 558 children were charged in the course of a year, 209 were placed on probation. Of these, only 9 reappeared in court within the year. In another town, where only 5 per cent of the cases were placed on probation, and birching was freely resorted to, as many as 25 per cent appeared in court within two months, and no less than 80 per cent within two years. Very much the same state of affairs obtains where adults are concerned.

The Bolsheviks and Economic Failure

IN VIEW of the varying reports which, for months and even years past, have been coming out of Russia as to the success or failure of the Bolshevik régime in the industrial field, the clear statement on the matter given, some time ago, in the Moscow "Pravda" by a leading Bolshevik economist is as welcome as it is enlightening. If this statement, a translation of which appeared recently in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, had been favorable, it might have been justly viewed with suspicion as simply another effort on the part of Moscow to create a good impression at home and abroad. The article, however, is the reverse of favorable, and, whilst betraying no lack of faith in the Bolshevik method, if inexorably applied, admits that, up to the present, the failure of the system has been simply grotesque. Everywhere, the writer declares, there is a complete absence of bookkeeping and consequently of a plan of work, of precise information as to conditions, the supply of raw material on hand, goods

in stock, and so forth, "though of, course, everywhere there are control-accounting departments with enormous staffs." The writer then goes on to say that this state of affairs is so typical that, in drawing up a report on any industry it is only necessary to change the names of persons and commodities, for the main body of each report would be the same in every case.

The most serious aspect of the situation is undoubtedly the fact that it is not due to the failure of a genuine effort. "Involuntarily, the thought comes to one," this Bolshevik economist declares, "that bureaucratic and red-tape methods, for which our institutions are becoming so notorious, are deliberately developed, in order to give the appearance of activity and not reveal that the whole apparatus is working to absolutely no purpose."

When it comes to accounting for such manifest failure, the writer, as has been said, does not attribute it to any fault in the system, but to the fact that the entire apparatus is really in the hands of bourgeois and petty bourgeois elements, "the class enemies of Bolshevism, usually definitely hostile, or, at best, entirely indifferent to our work." For this reason he sees that any effort to increase production will be futile until the economic apparatus has been "purged," until the country is thoroughly organized to repel and repress "the economic counter-revolution" which he declares is at present in progress. The method advocated for attaining this purgation, of, at any rate, for securing utter submission to authority, is certainly instructive. Until a sufficient number of "red specialists" are obtainable, the bourgeois specialist must be made to work, and this compulsion must ultimately be extended to every worker. "When our economic apparatus will be working as a military machine works, when each Soviet worker, whether specialist or party comrade, will be responsible for his work as a military worker is responsible, when for every omission there will be the same penalty which is used in military matters, in a word, when all Soviet workers will feel hanging over them the businesslike hand of the workmen peasants' authority, then, and then only, will our successes on the economic front equal those which we have had on the war front." The picture is one which may well be commended to the consideration of all who have any doubts as to what Bolshevism really is or means.

Mexico's Remedy for Radicalism

A DANISH professor of political economy, Dr. Ales C. Comsen, who has made a somewhat extended study of economic and social conditions in Mexico, seems to have become convinced that President Obregon has found a method of dealing with extreme radicalism which recommends itself to the world. There is no denying the fact that, if conditions in Mexico were as Dr. Comsen claims, prompt and effective measures were required. The propaganda of radicalism had been spread broadcast for many months before General Obregon came to the presidency. Unrest and dissatisfaction prevailed throughout the length and breadth of the Republic. So insistent had the followers of Socialist and Bolshevik leaders become that it was openly hinted that the Obregon régime was in danger of being overthrown by the very elements which had combined to aid the banishment of President Carranza.

Whatever weakness the disciples of reaction may claim to find in the methods employed in Mexico, it must be said of the plan adopted that it has proved itself sufficient, at least for the time being. The exceptional condition existing was that workmen who were employed had been induced by the agitators to strike in an effort to force the demand that those unemployed should be given work. In many of the principal industrial states and communities vast numbers of persons were idle, some because they had joined in revolutions, successful or otherwise, and some because of the closing down of industries made non-productive by those same revolutions.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the remedy found and employed was that of giving agitators and their followers all they asked, and more, but without the state surrendering an iota of lawful control and supervision. Perhaps it is not an idealized form of Socialism, or Bolshevism, or any other form of radicalism, to supply unlimited self-employment to the masses at wages as high as or even higher than the agents of the malcontents dared to demand. But that is just what, according to Dr. Comsen, Mexico has done and is doing. True, the spectacular settings which the ultra-radicals propose, possibly for stage effects and as a convenient disguise, sometimes, for their own shortcomings or lapses, are lacking, but the result would appear to be a somewhat sane and safe form of Communism, if that is any gratification to those who demand it. Theoretically, at least, a free people, such as the people of Mexico claim to be, have a right to employ themselves at any rate of wages they may desire to pay. This right appears to have been conceded to them by the officials who have been regularly invested with the federal power. As an effect those formerly unemployed are now engaged upon public works, such as the improvement of ports, the construction of highways, and the rehabilitation of the government-owned railroads. This cooperative plan has been extended to native manufacturers and distributors of necessary commodities, always in a well-directed effort to place them upon a peace footing.

The Circular Letters of Publishers

IN THE United States, graduates of some of the most efficient college courses in English composition are now using their talents in the production, not of short stories or novels, but of the clever circulars with which publishers besiege the newspapers, or anyone, who can conceivably help to stimulate the book trade. These competent young writers are certainly showing in their literary efforts what Keats called a "fine excess," or at least an excess, whether or not it be "fine." Don Marquis or some one else, ought to write a treatise on this contemporary species of composition. The press agents for books and authors have been laughed at somewhat

less than those for popular actresses and actors, but nowadays they are getting to be almost equally entertaining. They have been, on the whole, a self-effacing, quietly industrious lot of people, with keen discernment of advertising possibilities. In their gentle daring they have doubtless been influenced considerably, whether they are aware of it or not, by the successes of press agents for the circus and the "movies."

How many readers by their own firesides realize that the little paragraphs of gossip about books and authors that fill the corners of the local papers are often clipped verbatim from publishers' mimeographed or printed sheets of announcements? Yet such is the case. It was not an enterprising reporter who ferreted out those items about the necklace that was hidden in San Francisco's Chinatown, and was found just in time for the popular Mr. Blank to write a romance about it, nor did such a one discover the lecture-room in the University of Paris that has recently been named after the solid scholar who has written a very solid book indeed. Such information comes from publicity agents, who are really as versatile in their way as the modern journalists themselves.

There are various types of these circular letters from the publishers. Some are addressed frankly to the literary editors for their information; but most of them are prepared in the furtive hope that the editors will find the very phrasing in them exactly what is best suited for newspaper readers generally. In fact such a circular letter is often built on the unit plan, so arranged that each paragraph in it is complete and quotable in itself without reference to the rest. Each paragraph of this sort necessarily includes somewhere the unobtrusive phrase "recently published by Messrs. So-and-So," for that is the whole point of the item. There is a kindly motive behind this method of publicity. The publicity writers simply wish to be of service by providing ready-made phrases for busy editors. Yet the self-respecting editor, who desires his publication to have a tone of its own, will certainly not be inclined to indulge in this sort of thing. Though he may be glad to have the information that these circular letters give, he will often desire to adapt it to his own purposes, or merely to use it as a part of the background from which his literary page emerges.

The fact is that in book notes, as anywhere else, the public should not be reading advertising matter when it thinks it is reading news. The publicity given to any book in the articles or a literary page should be essentially from a different point of view from that of the publishers themselves. The newspaper is, on its book page as elsewhere, the disinterested observer rather than the professional promoter. Thus the anecdotes of human interest about books and authors may be welcome to the editor, and he may even pass some of them on to his readers, but unless he is very lazy indeed he will not fill his columns with what he gets out of the dozens of clever circulars that come to his desk every day.

Editorial Notes

THE caricaturist in Continental Europe has long since returned to that familiar cynical vein which sees little good in men and things outside of national boundaries. It is astonishing how far Holland in this respect has retrogressed since Raemaekers' trenchant cartoons on the war roused the ire of the implicated German war lord. Even in Poland, which might be considered to owe a large measure of gratitude to the Allies, the cartoonist persists in depicting John Bull as a sly rogue ready to do anything to turn an honest or dishonest penny. The "Wahre Jacob" of Stuttgart and the "Simplicissimus" of Munich outvie one another in mordant irony, without much relation to truth, at the expense of the Allies. But what an immunity the war has brought for both John Bull and Jonathan at the hands of the French or Belgian cartoonist! The astonishing change needs to be seen to be believed.

FEMININE logic and directness are an increasing factor in government in the United States, and the advent of the women voters promises to give the men something to think about. Just now, in Boston, the Mayor has asked the City Council for an appropriation of \$50,000 to fight the electric lighting company, which is charged with asking too high a rate for its service. The male voters accept this procedure as a matter of course. The women voters, however, express their view, somewhat like this: "Why should the city have to pay \$50,000 to prove that the electric lighting company is charging too much, especially since the city gives to the company the privilege of using the streets and a practical monopoly of selling electricity to the people? Why should not the company show cause why it should not reduce its price? If we have a Public Utilities Commission that grants the company permission to increase its rates, why should not that same commission decide, by a reverse process, that rates ought to be reduced?" Some day, no doubt, such questions will be asked in a voice loud enough to be, at least, embarrassing.

A LONDON musical critic, after sitting through a Queen's Hall concert under the direction of what he termed a "conductor of the post-war period," soliloquizes thus: "What more natural, once noises have been accepted as part of music, than gradually to eliminate the music and let the noises take its place!" He then goes on to describe one of the pieces played at the concert as "chiefly drums and things, with splutters on the trumpet, bangs on the piano and groans on the trombone." Of course, the difficulty is that all noises are nowadays graded up to a loud pitch. How could the ordinary city-dweller, accustomed to being bombarded all day long by a chorus of strident, discordant, raucous motor horns, be expected to enter a peaceful concert hall and appreciate a Haydn symphony, for example? Perhaps he could scarcely be expected to be conscious of any sound at all.

"BANZAI!" shouts the politician who put through the Japanese naval program which is to be completed in 1927, and cost 200,000,000 yen. Not so with that peasant at work in the field who knows that he must pay the bill, and wonders to what purpose.